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THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

"LABORIOUS" and "protracted" are the epithets which the Queen—speaking through the Ministers—has applied to characterise the Session of Parliament which was closed on Saturday last. There can be no doubt that it was both of these; or that a third epithet might have been added to express the usefulness and wisdom of most, if not of all, the measures which it passed or originated. The time at which its labours have been brought to a termination is a remarkable and extraordinary one. At home the country is in the enjoyment of an amount of prosperity unexampled in the recollection of living men, and unparalleled in the records of history. Abroad the political horizon is dark, clouded, and ominous of storm. But throughout the world there is but one feeling with regard to Englishmen and their Government. The nations look upon Great Britain not only as the brightest example, but the surest safeguard of popular freedom; while Governments, however despotic, are compelled to admit that without her consent there can be no unsettlement of treaties, and no derangement of the public law, or the territorial boundaries of Europe. Within the last few years, the ignorance, and the impatience of various nations, have brought representative and popular government into some degree of disfavour. Earnest men have despaired of freedom, and have tolerated despotism, rather than incur the risks and the penalties of anarchy. Great Britain has remained the last, as she was the first, of constitutional states. She has held her even course amid the troubles and perplexities of the world. The machinery of her Government has neither stood still, nor worked in a manner unforeseen or dangerous. With darkness or convulsion on every side, these islands have been the cynosure of the struggling and the oppressed; an oasis in the wilderness;—the chosen spot where men were free to think, to speak, and to act; where intellect had room to expand, and enterprise to flourish;

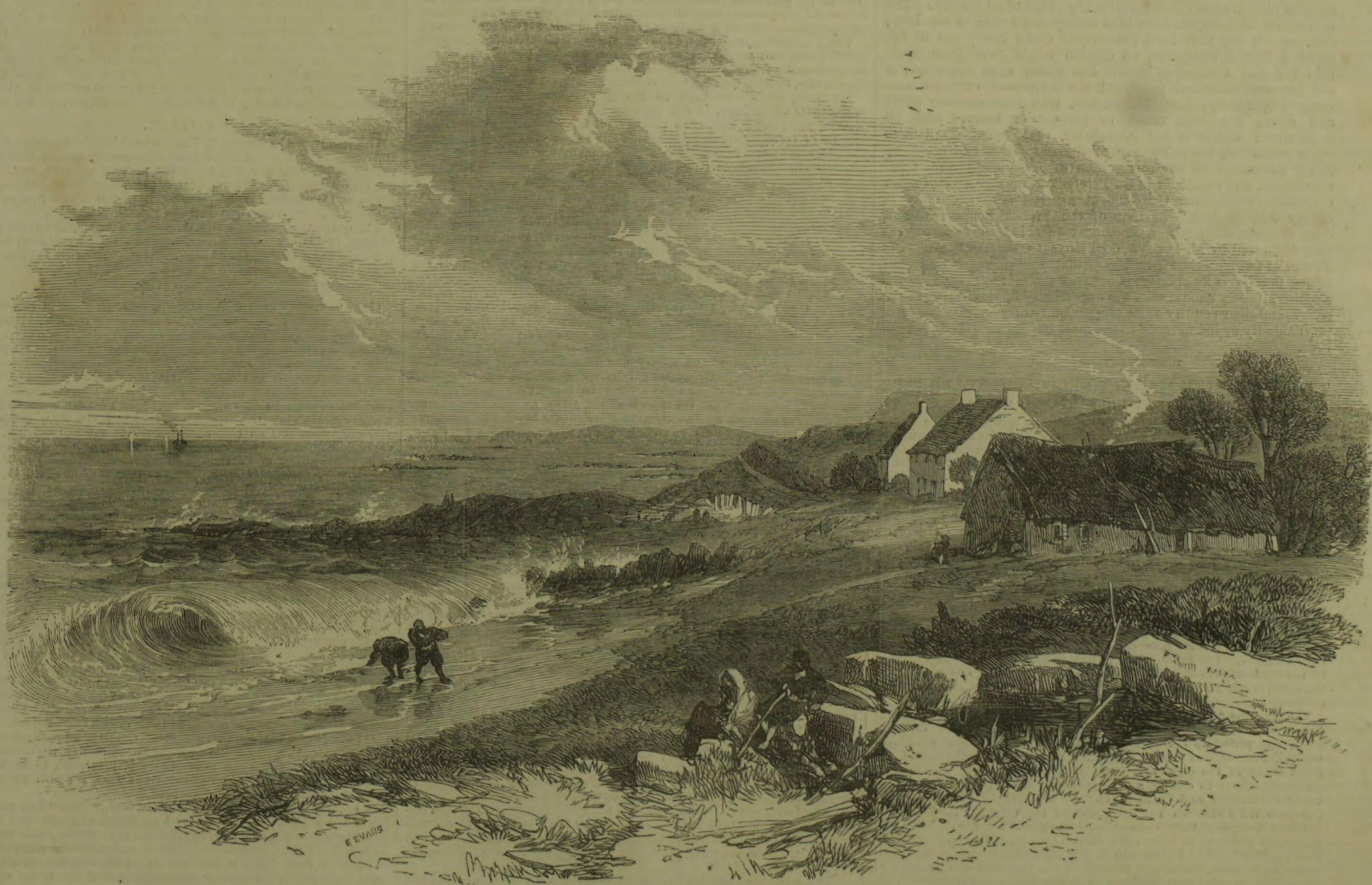
where the democracy were not wild, and the aristocracy not supercilious; and where the monarchy was popular, both for its own sake, and for that of the person who represented it.

It was once the custom to declare that all Royal Speeches were vague and unmeaning, and to disparage the labours of law-makers who talked so inordinately as the members of the British Parliament. But that day has gone by. It is seen that Royal Speeches at the opening of a Session must not make large promises, because their fulfilment does not depend so much upon the Crown, or its Ministers, as upon the great deliberative body to whom they are spoken. It is also confessed that such Speeches at the close of a Session must of necessity have no novelty with which to startle the public ear; and that the utmost they can do is to recapitulate the past, and to set the seal of approval upon the principles which have been affirmed, and upon the acts which have been their result. Comparing the customary address with which Ministers opened the Session to that with which they closed it, we may find one or two omissions to regret, but no discrepancies to complain of. Some things that it was desirable to do, have doubtless been left undone; but the fault in these cases does not lie with the intentions of the Ministers, or with the goodwill of Parliament, but with the sheer impossibility of exhausting public business in one session.

Let us first speak of the measures either promised in the Royal Speech at the opening of the Session, or by the Ministers in explanation of their policy, and which it has been found impossible to carry. Among these, the bill for the admission of Jews to Parliament is the most prominent. Repeatedly affirmed by the House of Commons, it has been again rejected by the House of Lords. Yet the partisans of that measure are nothing daunted by the repulse: they will ultimately so weary the Peers by their importunity, that their Lordships will pass the bill, if only to get rid of them. It is not a question of national importance; but, as

religious equality is the rule, and disqualification on the ground of opinion the exception, and as the exclusion of the Jews is a result not anticipated by the framers of the oath which shuts them out of that Legislature which they may, nevertheless, help in electing—they will, assuredly, carry their point sooner or later—as other Englishmen do whenever they have a practical object before them, and are determined to succeed in it.

The next question is a more pressing one. The education of the people is a subject that urgently demands the attention which it has never yet received. The want of an effective system cries aloud in the public streets—it shames us in our prisons and in our workhouses—it meets us at every turn—it is an opprobrium and a sin, and, what some minds might grieve at still more, it is a heavy and incessant expense to us. Yet such is the war of rival sects, and so uncertain is the state of public opinion, that no Ministry can safely touch the question. All that can be done is to give it an impetus whenever opportunity serves, either by a paragraph in a Royal Speech, or by a flourish in a ministerial programme. To debate it in the last Session of Parliament, would only have stopped the way of practical legislation upon matters on which there were no such bitter disputes. We are not therefore surprised, that Lord John Russell found it expedient to postpone for another year, his long-promised, and greatly-needed bill. Ultimately the law will affirm the right of every British child to its education as well as to its life: but in the meantime the friends of that great cause can but "labour and wait"—certain that success will crown their efforts at the appointed time, when rival sects shall learn to imitate the example of their Divine Master, and love the "little children" as He loved them. It may be long to wait, but good men engaged in a good cause know no such thing as despair; and the question will triumph, as others apparently quite as hopeless have done before it. Connected with this measure are two others, which, though not



THE SUBMARINE MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—TERMINUS NEAR DONAGHADKE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

introduced by the Government, have been sanctioned by it, and which have shared the same fate. The one is Lord Shaftesbury's Juvenile Mendicancy Bill; and the other, Mr. Adderley's Bill for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders. It is much to be regretted that neither of these useful bills received adequate support. The principle of both was fully admitted by the House of Commons; but from the lateness of the period at which they were introduced, the non-official character of the men who brought them forward, and the imperative pressure of financial and other routine business, it was found impossible to proceed with them. But such questions have an inherent vitality that will not allow them to rest. They clamour for a settlement, and will force their own way to it.

But the Session is not to be fairly judged of by its omissions. Had it produced no other measure than the wise and statesman-like Budget of Mr. Gladstone, it would have earned a high character, and stood out in bold relief from the five or six Sessions which preceded it. The Royal Speech truly says, that "by the further remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operation of trade and industry, Parliament gave fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation." It might also have stated, with equal truth, that by the re-adjustment of other fiscal burdens, it removed an invidious distinction between the aristocratic and the other classes of the community, and deprived the Income and Property-tax of a great portion of its injustice, and a still larger portion of its unpopularity. The act for the better administration of Charitable Trusts is another measure on which the Parliament and the Government may well be congratulated. Eminently useful and urgently necessary as legislation was, the intricacy of the subject, as well as the magnitude and diversity of the interests involved, rendered its solution by no means easy. To have achieved success in such an object is no small triumph, and the Parliament, no less than the Ministers, is fairly entitled to claim the merit of it. We cannot say that the Bill for the future Government of India, which ranks third among the measures of the Session, is entitled to the same favourable mention. If, however, it shall prove to be useful as a temporary expedient—if it shall serve as a stop-gap, or a wooden bridge till a stone one be erected—the country will have no reason to complain that so little was attempted. The Parliament was humble and cautious in dealing with so mighty a subject. To have done no harm in meddling with it, and to have prepared the way for future legislation, are merits—not very brilliant ones, it is true—but sufficiently solid to be appreciated by a nation which loves the practical far more than the theoretical, and which, in public as well as in private affairs, likes to make the first step sure before taking the second.

Two wars that were carried on at remote corners of our Empire when Parliament commenced its labours, were so far ended at the period of its prorogation, as to justify a congratulatory paragraph in the Royal Speech. The Kaffirs have been conquered, and the King of Ava has sued for peace; yet the country is not very sanguine of any permanent tranquillity either upon our extended frontiers at the Cape, or at our new acquisition on the banks of the Irrawaddy. It may even be doubted whether the Burmese war is actually at an end, though there is every reason to believe that it cannot be much longer protracted. The sooner we are out of it the better for our honour as well as for our resources. It is a war in which there is no glory to be gained, and in which a trifling advantage is dearly purchased from an enemy whom it would have been far better for our credit had we never touched.

The country could have wished that Parliament had not separated without expressing an opinion upon the Russian aggression against the Ottoman Empire. As a body, it has not uttered a syllable upon a matter that involves the peace of all Europe. The ministerial explanations have been scanty and feeble at the best; and, were it not that Lord Palmerston spoke boldly out as became a British statesman, an opinion might have gone forth, that the cold shadow of Russia had fallen upon the minds of our foremost men, and paralysed the tongues of our best orators. Fortunately, Lord Palmerston, with characteristic nerve and spirit, has done much to prevent or remove such an impression; and it is not improbable, that before Parliament again assembles, the publication of the despatches addressed by Lord Clarendon to our representatives in Vienna and Constantinople, and especially in St. Petersburg, may prove still more emphatically—that our Government has not been secondary in energy and "pluck" to that of the French Emperor. This country owes the world a document as able and as strong as that addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys to the Ambassadors of France at foreign Courts; and now that Parliament is no longer sitting to express its opinion, it becomes the more urgent that the English Ministry should take the opportunity of vindicating themselves and their country from all possibility of suspicion either of pusillanimity or indifference to the most important question of our time.

THE SUBMARINE MAGNETO-ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

It was once the uncharitable wish of a certain member of the Legislature, that Ireland could be still more removed from the mother country, by driving the Green Isle further out into the Atlantic Ocean. The wish now excites a smile by its oddity; but, it is pleasant to record that science has of late devised the means of bringing the two countries into instant communication.

Since the afternoon of Sunday, the 22nd May, the Submarine Telegraph has been extended from the Scotch to the Irish coast, the termini being a point near the harbour of Portpatrick, in Scotland, and a small bay at Templepatrick churchyard, a mile or so to the south of Donaghadee, in Ireland. We have engraved the latter terminus.

This great undertaking has been accomplished by the English and Irish Magneto-Electric Company. It was formerly essayed by another company, but without success: some miles' length of the cable, after having been submerged and buoyed, were hauled up by the crew of a little coasting schooner from Larne, who mistook the hempen-covered wires for hawser, and bore off as much as they could pull up as a treasure trove. The cable, which is now submerged, was manufactured by the eminent firm of Messrs. R. S. Newell and Co., and consists of six strongly-covered and perfectly-insulated wires, wound round a centre of hemp and iron.

The first intercommunication (on May 22)—a message to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the reply—has already been detailed. From this period to the present, the Cable has been most effectively worked, although, of course, not being as yet linked with any of the great marts in the empire, it is useless. The Company are making strenuous efforts to complete that portion of their lines which lie between Portpatrick and Carlisle; and we perceive by the files of the *Northern Whig* that on the Irish side of the Channel the Magneto-Electric Company have entered into contracts for the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, 32 miles; the Navan branch, 19½ miles; the Kells branch, 9½ miles; the Dublin and Belfast Junction, 56 miles; the Ulster Railway, 25 miles, Portadown to Belfast; and Portadown to Armagh, 11 miles; the County Down Railways to Newtownards and Holywood; the Great Southern and Western; the Kildare and Carlow; the Kilkenny Branch, &c., &c. They have, also, for some months past, had a telegraph in communication between Dublin and Galway.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The attraction which last week's fête gave to Paris having ceased to exist, *tout le monde*—it is the accepted word—have taken, or are taking, wing for *les eaux*; and Havre, Dieppe, Trouville, Etretat, and half-a-dozen other known and unknown bathing quarters, are filling with a rapidity that persuades them that Paris cannot possibly have anybody left in it, but the *portiers* that remain to keep the houses of the bathers. If the verb to die admitted of degrees of comparison, we should say that this month and the next were the *deadest* of the year; for, at this period, to the usual attractions of the country, are added the excursions to the seaside, and the *ouverture de la chasse*, which is to take place, over nearly all the departments, in the first week in September.

Dieppe is, of course, the grand centre of attraction at this moment, from the presence of the Emperor and Empress, who, owing to the indisposition of the latter, have made an excursion thither, with the intention of remaining about three weeks. Grand preparations were made for their reception; the Municipal Council, in the first instance, accorded 100,000 francs (£4000) for this object, but afterwards decided on permitting the *Maire* to open an unlimited credit, in order that nothing should be wanting to complete the arrangements in a becoming manner. The *Hôtel de Ville*, under the surveillance of M. Visconti—whose success in the illuminations has rendered his reputation even more popular and extended than before—was, in a few days, transformed into a palace of the utmost perfection of taste, style, beauty, and comfort; and such was the satisfaction of the Dieppois at the aspect it thus assumed, that, desirous not to change it, they, on the arrival of the *Chef de l'Etat*, waited on him to offer it as a gift *en perpetuité*, to remain as an Imperial residence for the future. Both he and the Empress assume the incognito as much as possible, live quietly, and do not appear in public, but take excursions in the neighbourhood; the fact of their being on the spot, however, is of course sufficient to attract extra crowds to this already favourite bathing place, and lodgings are hardly to be obtained for love or money. The Princess Mathilde is also at Dieppe. Several companies of the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the band of the Guides, have been despatched, to remain there during the stay of the Imperial party.

The examination into the two conspiracies—of the Hippodrome, and the Opéra Comique—which are now confounded together, is being pursued with no less activity than secrecy. M. Brot, the *Juge Instructeur*, goes every day to the prison of Mazas, and not one of the accused has yet been permitted to communicate even with his legal advisers.

It is said that several persons of the *entourage* at St. Cloud have fallen into disgrace for having spread, if not false, at least premature statements relative to the *question d'Orient*, and calculated to act on the Bourse, of the same nature as those which have drawn down the practical reproof of an *avertissement* on the *Patrie*. Be this as it may, we are assured, on good authority, that Louis Napoleon expressed himself with marked severity on the subject of such proceedings.

The *Moniteur* has published a note, according the authorisation of a trial of the scheme we mentioned some time since, for the establishment of a railroad through Paris, on which are to run monster omnibuses, each drawn by a single horse. The plan will, as soon as possible, be put in execution, beginning on the Cour-la-Reine and the Quai de Billy.

The theatres are making active preparations for the winter campaign, which promises to be most brilliant.

At the Porte St. Martin is to appear, at the conclusion of the representations of "L'Honneur de la Maison," a *fêrte*, entitled "Les Sept Merveilles du Monde," which promises to be *la première* of the race. Upwards of a year has elapsed since the preparations for this piece commenced, and they have been carried on unceasingly ever since. The first scene-painters in Paris have all been employed on the decorations; not only the most skilful *costumiers* have been occupied with the dresses, but the aid of various well-known artists has been called in to make drawings for their guidance, and no less than twelve hundred costumes are being prepared for the occasion. The theatre is to be closed for ten days or a fortnight, previous to the first representation, in order to give time for the carpenters, machinists, &c., to place and arrange all the immense and complicated machinery requisite to produce the extraordinary and magnificent scenes and effects proposed in this marvellous spectacle.

The Vaudeville, the Théâtre Lyrique, the Variétés, are also occupied in preparations for new works; and no doubt we shall have the same fact to announce of the more important ones in the course of next week. Meanwhile, there is nothing new of merit or interest appearing.

An event, which cannot fail to have much interest in the theatrical and artistic world here, is the approaching sale of the *hôtel* of Mlle. Rachel, furnished; and, with the exception of the library, and a few articles of vertu, souvenirs, &c., which she has decided on retaining, all the rest will be offered for public competition in the state in which she inhabited it. This habitation, situated in the Rue Trudon—a street not otherwise known than because it contains the *hôtel* in question—was, a few years since, purchased by the great tragedian, and rebuilt, arranged, and furnished, with a taste and luxury the most remarkable, the most varied, and the most complete—the details of which we regret that our space forbids our giving. Suffice it to say, that, in this single mansion are contained specimens of the architecture, decoration, and style, of nearly every epoch and every country; that the taste of the *artiste*, the *grande dame*, and the *petite maitresse*, are every where united with a skill and an adaptation perfectly marvellous: the severe, the classic, the elegant, the luxurious, the simple—all find places, blended with such perfect harmony that nothing in this strange *mélange* can offend the most fastidious eye; and every taste finds where-with to satisfy itself. And why does Mlle. Rachel—having spent an amount of pains, time, and money almost inconceivable on this *chef-d'œuvre*; having perfectly succeeded in its completion and completeness—resolve thus to throw away all but the last item? Dear readers, were we to enumerate all the reports afloat, given as responses to this question, our *courrier* would extend to a length far beyond its permitted limits. Content yourselves, as we are obliged to do, with the fact; and, if your purse and leisure permit, come over to Paris to visit this *bijou* as soon as the *affiche* shall announce to you that you and the public are at liberty to penetrate the sanctuary.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud for Dieppe on Saturday, and arrived in the evening. They were well received by the people and the municipal authorities. The inhabitants of Dieppe illuminated their houses on the occasion of the Emperor's visit. On Sunday morning, at half past eleven, their Majesties went to church to hear mass. An immense crowd assembled on the way, and greeted their Majesties with loud acclamations. During the interview with the authorities, the Emperor received from the Mayor the legal deeds by which the Municipal Council made over the *Hôtel de Ville* to the Emperor as a gift. It was expected that the Emperor would return to Paris alone in three or four days, and set out almost immediately afterwards for Lille and the camp at Helfaut. After his excursion in the northern departments, his Majesty will rejoin the Empress at Dieppe.

The last races at Dieppe have succeeded so well that it has been decided that two steeple-chases shall take place there on the 8th of next month; and there is reason to believe that the Emperor and Empress will be present at them. Upwards of 10,000 of public money will be given for the purpose. Sunday is the day on which these amusements usually take place in France; but the stewards (one of whom is M. Charles Lafitte, of Paris) have had it fixed for Thursday, the 8th September, in order to give an opportunity of attending to those whose religious scruples would prevent them on the Sabbath.

By Imperial decree in the *Moniteur*, all corn and flour, however imported into France before the 1st of January next, is to pay the minimum duty fixed by the law of the 15th of April, 1832. Rice, meal, and pulse will, during the said period, pay a fixed duty of 25 centimes per 100 kilogrammes.

The questions of the day in France are the state of the crops; the measures taken by the Government to provide against any deficiency in the food of the people; and the vast commercial speculations which are on the tapis. There is an increasing probability of a change in the

commercial policy of France; and, though radical changes may not be easy to effect in a country in which public opinion is not yet prepared for them, yet there can be little doubt that important modifications are in contemplation. There is every reason to believe that the Emperor himself is a Free-trader; in the Cabinet there is a difference of opinion. The movement in favour of Free-trade has already commenced, and it is probable that we shall, before long, see it assume greater proportions.

DENMARK.

The reports of a treaty of neutrality between Denmark and Sweden, in case of a war between Russia and the Western Powers, are destitute of all foundation. The Danish Government is not in a position to espouse a Scandinavian line of policy, if opposed to any of the great powers. Those of the Ministers who attach chief weight to the consolidation of the kingdom, to be obtained by the recent law arranging the succession to the Throne, lean towards Russia, while those who expect most advantages from trade and commerce are most disposed to side with England. The interests on the two sides cross each other constantly; and the difficulties in the way of the English railroad in Jutland, which still exist in spite of the publication of the law authorising the granting of the concession, arise chiefly from the apprehensions of the increased political influence, due to so extensive an undertaking, likely to be gained by the English.

The cholera is dying out at Copenhagen. The total number of cases have been nearly 7000, of whom, 3697 have died. Amongst the contributors to the voluntary cholera fund we observe the name of Mr. Peto mentioned for 3000 marks banco.

HOLLAND.

We hear from the Hague that the discussion of M. Van Hall's law on religious liberty still continues in the Second Chamber of the States-General. The Catholic party affect great confidence as to the ultimate rejection of the law.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia is staying at Putbus, in the island of Rugen, for the benefit of sea-bathing. His Majesty has derived every advantage to his health that was expected from his trip, and has conferred unbounded pleasure on the inhabitants of the island and the neighbouring province of Pomerania, by his affable participation in the various amusements of the watering-place, as well as by his condescending, unrestrained intercourse with the visitors there. Among the last arrivals in Putbus are the Baron Von Manteuffel and the Herr Von Bodelschwing, the Minister of Finance; the former of whom was received and treated with the most flattering distinction by his Majesty. Shortly before the Minister-President left Berlin for Putbus, an address was presented to him by a Conservative Association of Berlin, the contents of which have excited attention, as a gratifying acknowledgment to Baron von Manteuffel of his services to his country in his hitherto successful struggle against a Russian-loving *coterie*. The concluding phrase runs thus:—

Our object is, with every feeling of respect, to express to your Excellency our conviction, which is certainly that also of the whole manufacturing and commercial class in Berlin, that it is the reverse of expedient to throw the weight of Prussia's support in that direction which has always shown itself as most dangerous and opposed to our whole progress and development.

With a feeling of satisfaction at this manifestation of public opinion, moderate as it is, the Berlin correspondent of a Hamburg paper adds, with excusable patriotic complacency:—

It is not without importance to Europe at large, that opinion in Prussia should manifest itself as anti-Russian.

AUSTRIA.

The youthful Emperor of Austria, on [the 19th inst., celebrated his *fiançailles* at Ischl with the Princess Elizabeth Amelia Eugenia, daughter of Duke Max, the *chef* of the ducal side line of the present Royal family of Bavaria. The Princess, who has not yet completed her 16th year, is just now staying at Ischl in company with her mother, who is a sister of the Queen of Prussia. The youthful Princess was born on the 24th December, 1837. Her Royal Highness is the second daughter of Maximilian Joseph Duke of Bavaria and of Ludovica Wilhelmina Princess of Bavaria; she has three brothers and four sisters. She is grand-daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, cousin of the Emperor of Austria, and nearly related to the Queen of Prussia.

It has been officially announced that the state of siege will cease in Vienna, Prague, and in the Bohemian fortresses of Königsgratz, Theresienstadt, and Josephstadt, on the 1st of September next, when the civil authorities and courts will fully enter into their natural sphere of action. As the political and judicial reorganization of the empire will be completed by the end of the year, the public begins to look forward with considerable impatience to the realization of paragraphs 34, 35, and 36 of the Imperial Patent of December 31, 1851, by means of which the Constitution of March was abolished. The first paragraph relates to certain statutes for the *ständischen* or hereditary nobility possessing landed property: the second treats of consultative committees to be formed of hereditary nobles, plebeians possessing great or small landed property, and representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests: the third stipulates that from time to time the great landed proprietors or their representatives shall be summoned to consult with the authorities of their respective districts. The future peace and welfare of Austria must much depend on the way in which these difficult matters are settled.

ITALY.

The failure of the harvest in Italy is exciting the apprehensions of the Italian Government. A letter from Florence announces that fifty-eight vessels, laden with wheat, entered the port of Leghorn, from the 1st to the 14th August. Nearly one half of them were Greek vessels. On the 14th and 15th twenty vessels, coming from the Black Sea, entered the harbour. There were eight more in sight.

The quantity of specie which is now leaving Piedmont for purchases of corn in foreign markets has, says one of the journals, caused the National Bank of Turin and its branch establishments to raise their rate of discount from four to five per cent.

SPAIN.

Great rejoicings have taken place in both Castiles, in consequence of the appearance of the Royal decree confirming the railway concessions. Addresses had been forwarded from Cadiz, Valladolid, Burgos, Segovia, Bilbao, &c., thanking the Government for having solved that great question in the interest of the country. M. Salamanca has arrived in Paris, with the object, it is stated, of bringing out the project for making a railroad from Madrid to Bayonne. Monied men in France and England are advised to be cautious how they advance funds to make railways in Spain until the Cortes shall have given their sanction to the projects which foreign capitalists are called upon to execute. Foreign capitalists have before them, as a warning, the difficulties that have been experienced in Catalonia, Aranjuez, Santander, and Asturias, in consequence of proceeding without the due sanction of the Cortes. Any one acquainted with Spain knows the value of such "Royal orders;" and nothing is more common than to see decrees, promulgated on the advice of one set of Ministers, modified, or even cancelled, by their successors. The railway concessions are expected to lead to a violent struggle at the next meeting of the Cortes.

RUSSIA.

A recent letter from St. Petersburg says that, after instructing and exercising the Guard and the Grenadier corps, together with the artillery and cavalry, the Emperor held a grand field-day at Zarsko-Selo. He was so perfectly satisfied with the result, that the Emperor expressed to all the commanders his heartiest thanks, and ordered a gratuity of a rouble a-piece to every private. The gratuities of this year at the camp near St. Petersburg alone, amount to 400,000 roubles.

The Emperor has, on the representation of the Chief of the Marine, ordered the full complement of men for the fleet to be made up, and designated the governments that are to contribute recruits to it, as well as the number of Christians and Jews to be drawn from Poland.

On the 9th inst., the Russian fleet off Cronstadt practised gunnery in the presence of the Emperor. On the following day the division of the White returned, with the usual honours, into port, to be laid up in ordinary; the two other divisions of the fleet are still going through their evolutions in the Bay of Finland.

A letter from Taganrog, dated the 3rd inst., says—"The result of the harvest is most favourable. Large purchases of grain and breadstuffs have been made here and at Rostoff for exportation; and the transactions would have been still more extensive but for the want of vessels.

We learn from Teflis, under date July 15th, that the Russian Government is preparing for another campaign against the tribes of the Caucasus. The operations will commence in the latter part of August. A flotilla is being armed in the Sea of Azof to support the movements of the army.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No authoritative news, tending further to solve the differences between Russia and Turkey, has come to hand, although rumours have been rife in all the capitals of Europe that the Porte has accepted the Vienna note. The Russian troops still hold possession of the Principalities, and the combined fleets are in the Bay of Besika.

All accounts agree in attesting the excellent condition of the Turkish army under Omer Pacha; they speak of the discipline, the abundance and goodness of provisions, and the health of the troops, who are burning to be led against the enemy. The camp at Erzeroum consists of fifteen battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and one of artillery. The General-in-Chief is Abdi Pacha, an officer who has received a European education, but who as yet is untried. Hussein Pacha, who commands the cavalry, has been educated in the field, and gone through the last Russian campaign. Selim Pacha, who commands 18,000 regulars at Batoom, is also one who has fought the Russians. Abdul Kerim Pacha, a Kurdish veteran of seventy, commands the troops at Trebizond. Omer Pacha has advanced his outposts to points on the right bank of the Danube, where an actual collision may chance to take place. The Turkish Commander has intimated that he shall fire on any armed vessels under the Russian flag which attempt to ascend the Danube above the confluence of the Pruth, to which point they are entitled by treaty to advance. Four gunboats which had arrived as high as Galatz have been summoned to descend the stream. One of the long flat islands near Ismail, which are by treaty neutral territory, has been partly fortified by the Russians, and connected with the shore of Besarabia by a wooden bridge. On this point, also, the Turks are said to have raised works opposite to those of their antagonists. The Turkish reports from the camps state that the most untiring assiduity and invincible courage are to be met with everywhere. Tribes are flocking in on all sides to offer their services to the Sultan; even the Kurds were come. A Correspondent of the *Trieste Zeitung* writes from Constantinople:—

Nobody will believe that the proposals sent from Vienna to the Czar have met with his approval. Everybody here speaks of nothing but war; and some enthusiastic Turks go so far as to talk of giving the Russians a mortal wound on their own ground, and so reconquering all the territory Turkey has lately lost.

A letter from Bucharest of the 10th says:—

A great agitation prevailed here lately amongst the Boyards, on the occasion of the Sultan's firman dismissing the Prince Hospodar, for having favourably received the Russian troops. On the 9th, this firman having been read in the Assembly of the Boyards, the latter requested the Prince not to abandon the Government in the present critical circumstances, and the Prince consented to their request. M. Mons, the Secretary of State, and M. Yoandes, the Director of the Ministry of the Interior, were requested to proceed to Constantinople; but as they have no confidence in the maintenance of tranquillity and order, they will not go. In consequence of this determination of the Prince the Consul of France took down his flag, and placed his countrymen under the protection of Greece. The Consul of England declared to his countrymen that he could not protect them any longer, since the Prince had resisted the orders of his Sovereign; he would, he said, ask for instructions. The scarcity of provisions is so great in the fortresses of Bulgaria that the troops suffer exceedingly. The Hospodar of Moldavia intends contracting a loan to meet extraordinary expenses. It is supposed that he will apply to the Russian banks.

The Austrian post-office authorities have given notice that—the mouth of the Danube being impassable—the Constantinople mail will be forwarded by way of Trieste. Letters for Jassy will be sent by way of Galatz. Thirty Austrian vessels laden with corn are to be towed up the river from the Sulina. No dredging will be done this summer, notwithstanding the recent pacific communications of the St. Petersburg Cabinet. Whether the sand will be completely removed at some future time is another question. It is said that the Russians may possibly be saved the trouble of dredging, as the idea of restoring the Trajan's Canal from Chernavoda to Kostendache has been revived. The expense is described as comparatively small; and the canal would render the communication between the Danube and the Levant independent of the good or bad will of Russia. A hope is expressed that the realisation of the plan will be one of the first fruits of peace. A Russian Commission, which is examining the Sulina mouth of the Danube, is said to have received orders to draw up a plan for its improvement.

Hali Pacha is mentioned as the future Turkish Envoy to St. Petersburg.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Aleppo. The conspirators are Massulman fanatics. Their object was to plunder and kill the Christian inhabitants of the towns. The ringleaders had been arrested and transported to Rhodes.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15th, 1853.

SINCE our last date, the most important topic of conversation in this community has been the information brought from China by the English barque *Raleigh*, relative to the progress of the rebellion in that country. Her late accounts are confirmatory in a remarkable degree of the rumours heretofore circulated, that the revolution was set in motion by a religious principle approximating to Protestantism, coupled with a determination to drive from the Chinese throne the Tartar dynasty. The statement made by one of the officers of H.M.S. *Hermes*, in relation to the destruction of the Joss houses and the idols, which marks the track of the rebels, and their possession of the ten commandments, would seem to prove beyond a doubt, that the Bible had been a powerful agent, by some means, in kindling and sustaining the flame of a revolution which threatens to overthrow the present order of things in China. The revolutionists received the officers of the *Hermes* with kindness, courtesy, and respect, and addressed them as their "brothers." These are indications that, if they succeed, the doors of China will be freely opened to the commerce and representatives of European and American nations. Should this anticipation be realised, who can estimate the effect upon the Chinese as a nation, as well as its influence in shaping the destiny of other portions of Asia? It is felt here that no portion of the world is more deeply interested in the final result of this Chinese revolution than the people of the United States, and particularly those of California. When the projected Pacific Railroad, which is to join us to the eastern states, is completed—and by many it is confidently believed this will be the case before the expiration of the next five years—no country will be so favourably situated as California to take advantage of a free and liberal commerce with China.

By recent arrivals from the Sandwich Islands, the intelligence has been received here that the small-pox is making fearful ravages among the natives of Oahu. The authorities have appointed a board of health, and they have taken measures to ensure, if possible, a general vaccination through the Islands; but, from the violence of the epidemic, it is much feared that the Islands will be decimated. In consequence of the alarming spread of this scourge, the King has issued the following proclamation:—

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, the Ruler of Nations, and in whose hands are the destinies of all men, to send amongst our people a malignant and infectious disease called the small-pox, which is rapidly increasing, and threatening to spread throughout our islands and decimate the population; and whereas no human efforts can prove successful in arresting the progress of this fearful disease without the Divine interposition:

Therefore, We, by and with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of State, hereby issue our Proclamation, calling upon all pastors of churches and Christian people on the Island of Oahu, to observe Wednesday next, the 15th inst., as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to God, that in mercy He will be pleased to remove from us this threatening calamity, and grant us, as a people, life, health, and prosperity. In like manner we call upon all pastors of churches, and good people on our other islands, to observe such a day at their earliest convenience after the receipt of this notice.

Done at our Palace in Honolulu, this 9th day of June, A.D., 1853.
KEONI ANA. KAMEHAMEHA.

The general accounts from the mines continue good. The agricultural prospects of an abundant harvest are promising; and, notwithstanding the large amount of goods of every description that is arriving by clipper ships from the eastern states, the trade in the city is improving.

Lola Montes has made herself still more notorious since her short residence in California, by having married a Mr. P. Hull, one of the proprietors of the *San Francisco Whig*. The ceremony was performed at the Roman Catholic Church at the Mission Dolores, about three miles from San Francisco, by one of the Padres attached to the Mission, who gave the bridal pair a repast after the ceremony. In the afternoon the "happy pair" took passage in one of the up-river steamers for Sacramento City, where Madame Lola Montes Hull—Countess of Landsfeld, as she styles herself—had an engagement to dance.

When Lola, after her marriage, appeared on the boards and commenced her first dance, some persons in the pit laughed loud enough to be heard over the house. The lady immediately stopped, walked forward to the foot-lights, and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, if my dancing does not please you, I had better retire;" and she did retire, amid the hisses of a portion of the audience. Great confusion and noise then ensued, until the manager

came forward and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, Madame Lola Montes supposed some persons were turning her dancing into ridicule, and, being very sensitive, she felt herself insulted. But, perhaps, it only came from one. With your permission she will go on." After several minutes had elapsed, Miska Hauser was announced. He played on the violin his "Bird on the tree." This was so admirably performed, that it called forth an encore, and almost put the audience in a good humour. Mme. Lola then came forward and danced for a minute and a half, and left. The audience then rose almost *en masse*, and left the house. Many demanded their money at the box-office, but were not successful. They then returned to the body of the house and called for the manager; he, however, did not appear; but Miska Hauser did, and then Chenal; and then Lola Montes danced her Spider dance—which wound up the performance.

About twelve o'clock the same night a large number of persons appeared before the Orleans Hotel, where she was staying, with old kettles, bells, drums, &c., to *charivari* Madame Lola. A few minutes after they commenced, she placed a lamp in her window, and bowed in acknowledgment; but some person soon blew it out, and she was left in darkness. When the noise ceased, she, still in darkness, said:—"I am a woman, and an honest woman; and any man, or set of men, calling themselves men, and wishing to maintain the position of men, to come here and make such a dirty, mean, low, idle exposition of their ignorance!"—Here her voice was drowned by the groans of the crowd; so she retired, and, after they had tired themselves, they retired too.

On the next evening of her performance she made a kind of apologetic speech; and now she is on the best terms with the Sacramentans: the lovers' quarrel is made up, and she is nightly dancing, and they applauding.

PEACE WITH AVA.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday contained a despatch received at the India House on that day from Lord Dalhousie. This document narrates the course of the negotiations and events in the Burmese empire to the termination of hostilities.

It appears that after the King of Ava was dethroned, messengers bore the submission of his successor, the Mengoon Prince, to the British camp, and begged for peace. The only objection raised by the envoy was, that the frontier should be at Meaday. Upon this the concession of Meaday was offered; when the Burmese envoy refused to sign the treaty and withdrew. As a consequence, "the British frontier was finally fixed to the north-west of Meaday and Tounghoo." The King of Ava did not sustain his envoy; but, still desiring peace, he ordered the Burmese troops not to attack Meaday and Tounghoo; set at liberty British subjects imprisoned in Ava, and expressed his wish that "the merchants and people of both countries should be allowed, in accordance with former friendship, to pass up and down the river for the purpose of trading." The response was not less amicable:—

The Governor-General in Council is willing to accept these specific declarations and acts of the King as substantial proof of his acquiescence in the proposed conditions of peace, although a formal treaty has not been concluded. Wherefore, the Governor-General in Council permits the raising of the river blockade; consents to the renewal of former intercourse with Ava; and now proclaims the restoration of peace. The army of Ava will no longer be maintained on a war establishment. At the same time, a force will be permanently retained at Pegu, amply adequate for its defence, and fully prepared for the event of war.

Lord Dalhousie returns thanks to all the officers and men engaged in the war: Commodore Lambert, Sir John Cheape, and Captain Lynch, are especially mentioned.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received, dated Trieste, August 22:—

The India mail arrived with dates from Calcutta, July 16; Bombay, July 20; Hong-Kong, July 7.

The King of Ava, being starved into submission, has sued for peace, set the British prisoners at liberty, and requested that the river blockade may cease. The Governor-General has assented, and proclaimed peace, although a formal treaty has not been concluded. Trade in India is dull, the markets easy.

In China, the Imperialist forces had attempted to regain Ching-Kiang-foo, but without success, notwithstanding foreign aid. The markets were dull.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

Some interesting despatches and documents relating to the rebellion in China have just been published, by order of the House of Commons. They were presented to the House by command of her Majesty, in pursuance of their address of August 5, 1853.

The first despatch is from Sir G. Bonham, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China, dated Shanghai, March 28, 1853. It announces his arrival at that port in the *Hermes*, with the view of ascertaining personally the progress of the rebellion. Adverting to the rumour of the capture of Nankin, Sir G. Bonham says:—

As soon as that event takes place, the Imperial Government will have received the severest blow since the rebellion commenced; for, leaving aside all considerations of prestige and historical associations connected with the ancient capital of China (considerations, nevertheless, as your Lordship knows, of much weight on the Chinese mind), the fact of a strong body of armed men being in possession of so large and important a city on the banks of the Yang-tze-Keang, in the very heart of the Empire, close to the Grand Canal, with means of intercepting all communications, and stopping the conveyance of grain to the capital, is not one to be easily overlooked nor carelessly glossed over; and to the Chinese, as well as to ourselves, the next move of these forces becomes an interesting subject for speculation. But whatever that move may be, and whatever direction it may take, I have determined, pending the instructions of her Majesty's Government, not to interfere in any shape in favour of the Chinese Government, as I feel confident that any such interference on my part would only prolong the struggle, though in the first place it might appear to have a totally different result.

The Earl of Clarendon, in reply, approves of Sir G. Bonham's determination not to interfere in any shape in favour of the Chinese Government.

Sir G. Bonham's next despatch is dated Shanghai, April 20, 1853. It announces the successes of the insurgent force in the vicinity of Nanking and along the banks of the Yang-tze-Keang; in consequence of which the British and other foreign residents in Shanghai, formed themselves into a volunteer local corps, for the protection of their persons and property. In a despatch, dated April 22nd, Sir G. Bonham announces the fall of Nanking and of Chin-keang. Mr. Meadows, the Interpreter, offered to go into the interior in quest of information, and proceeded from Shanghai to Soochow, Changchow, on the Grand Canal, and Yangyang (twenty-three miles distant from Chin-keang-foo). Mr. Meadows collected some information relative to the insurgents, a portion of which is quoted by Sir G. Bonham:—

Ten Tih, long the chief of the insurrection, died some months ago, and his successor is known by the name of Tae Ping. The chief military leader of the force is called Yang-sew-tsing, and is reported to be a relation of the Governor-General of the Two Keang. Luh-kien-ying, said to have been slain at the capture of Nanking, but now reported to have joined the ranks of the insurgents.

The accounts received from Mr. Meadows describe these insurgents as puritanical, and even fanatic. The whole army pray regularly before meals. They punish opium-smoking with death, and tobacco-smoking with the bamboo. The women captured in battle are lodged in separate buildings, as well as the children, who are at the same time clothed and educated.

The Chinese Governor of Shanghai having spared no pains to spread false rumours among the insurgents to the effect that the British forces were to take the part of the Imperialists against them, Sir G. Bonham determined to go up the river Yang-tze-Keang, in the *Hermes*. Sir George appends translations of articles from the *Peking Gazette*, which announce the degradation of the Governor-General of these provinces, Luh-kien-ying; of Saeshangah, late Prime Minister; and last, but not least, of Seu, the late Imperial Commissioner at Canton, whose property and estates have been confiscated by the Emperor. The latter decree of confiscation was immediately carried into effect by the Canton authorities.

The next despatch from Sir G. Bonham is dated Shanghai, May 6, and was written immediately after his return from his expedition in the *Hermes*.

On the arrival of the *Hermes* off Nanking, Mr. Meadows, the interpreter, went on shore, and was introduced to two officers, who, it was subsequently ascertained, held the position of princes amongst the disaffected; it being part of the new hierarchy to have a prince for each quarter of the compass, in addition to a fifth prince, called assistant-prince. Sir G. Bonham says:—

I found the insurgents had established a kind of Government at Nanking, consisting, in the first place, of Tae Ping, the Sovereign

Ruler, who is supposed by the believers of the new sect (if such do really exist) to hold the position or rank, either spiritually or in a corporeal sense, of younger brother of our Saviour. There was little attempt at mystery as to Tae Ping's origin on the part of the insurgents—it was admitted by several parties that he was a literary graduate of the Canton province, who, being disappointed in his literary honours, took to what the Chinese are in the habit of calling "strange doctrine;" that is, he studied the missionary tracts, copies of which were procured, there can be little doubt, from the late Dr. Gutzlaff's Union. Tae Ping and his small nucleus of adherents then embarked in this insurrection, and after three years' perseverance and general success, they ended by capturing Nanking and Chin-keang, where we found them in full force. Under this Sovereign ruler are the five Princes above alluded to, first and second ministers, and a host of so-called Mandarins—most of whom are Cantonese. I should not estimate their force, of real fighting men, at less than 25,000—though I believe that of the original number who started from Kwangse, not more than 7000 are now with Tae Ping. As I stated already, they have established a new religion, which may be called a kind of spurious revelation. The base of this structure is supposed to be founded upon the Old Testament and religious tracts; but they have superadded thereto a tissue of superstition and nonsense which makes an unproduced party almost doubt whether there is any real sincerity in their faith, or whether it is not used merely as a political engine of power by the chiefs to sway the minds of those whom they are anxious to attach to their cause. For instance, he is stated to have been taken up to heaven by God, who descended upon earth for that purpose, and from whom he received orders to rule the world by subverting the present Government and propagating the new doctrines. In prosecuting this duty, Tae Ping's followers further alleged that 25,000 Tartars—men, women, and even children at the breast—were put to death at the capture of Nanking; and that he was only waiting for a mandate from heaven before taking his departure for Peking.

Mr. Interpreter Meadows furnishes an interesting account of his conversations with the insurgent chiefs at Nanking and Chin-keang. This conversation with the Northern and Eastern Princes is so remarkable that we quote it with little abbreviation:—

About an hour or two after the *Hermes* dropped anchor at Nanking, on the 27th April, 1853, I, in conformity with instructions, landed, accompanied by Lieutenant Spratt, and requested to be conducted to the highest authority to whom immediate access could be obtained. After about half an hour's walk, led by one or two volunteer guides, and surrounded by numbers of the insurgent troops, we were stopped in front of a house in the northern suburb. Two persons clothed in yellow silk gowns and hoods then appeared at the threshold, and the soldiers about called on me to kneel. This I refused to do, but, advancing and uncovering, told the two persons that I had been sent by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to make inquiries and arrangements respecting a meeting between him and the chief authorities at Nanking. One of the Chiefs, whom I subsequently ascertained to be known as the Northern Prince, then asked if I worshipped "God the Heavenly Father?" I replied that the English had done so for eight or nine hundred years. On this he exchanged a glance of consultation with his companion (the Assistant Prince), and then ordered seats to be brought. After I and my companion had seated ourselves, a conversation of considerable length ensued between myself and the Northern Prince, the first in rank of the two. The conversation, in so far as directed by him, consisting mainly of inquiries as to our religious beliefs, and expositions of their own. He stated that as children and worshippers of one God we were all brethren; and, after receiving my assurance that such had long been our view also, inquired if I knew the "Heavenly Rules" (Ten teang). I replied that I was most likely acquainted with them, though unable to recognise them under that name, and, after a moment's thought, asked if they were ten in number. He answered eagerly in the affirmative. I then began repeating the substance of the first of the Ten Commandments, but had not proceeded far before he had laid his hand on my shoulder in a friendly way, and exclaimed, "The same as ourselves! the same as ourselves!" while the simply observant expression on the face of his companion disappeared before one of satisfaction as the two exchanged glances. He then stated, with reference to my previous inquiry as to their feelings and intentions towards the British, that not merely might peace exist between us, but that we might be intimate friends. He added, we might now, at Nanking, land and walk about where we pleased. He spoke repeatedly of a foreigner at Canton, whom he named Lo Ho Sun, as being a "good man." He described this person as one who had cured the sick without remuneration, and as having been recently home for a short period (Dr. Hobson, medical missionary?). He recurred again and again, with an appearance of much gratitude, to the circumstance that he and his companions in arms had enjoyed the special protection and aid of God, without which they could never have been able to do what they had done against superior numbers and resources; and, alluding to our declaration of neutrality and non-assistance to the Manchus, said, with a quiet air of thorough conviction, "It would be wrong for you to help them; and, what is more, it would be of no use. Our Heavenly Father helps us, and no one can fight with him."

In reply to the inquiries respecting the Tae Ping Wong, the Prince of Peace, the Northern Prince explained in writing that he was the "True Lord," or Sovereign; that "the Lord of China is the Lord of the whole world; he is the second Son of God, and all the people in the whole world must obey and follow him." As I read this without remark, he said, looking at me interrogatively, "The True Lord is not merely the Lord of China; he is not only our Lord, he is your Lord also." As I still made no remark, but merely kept looking at him, he did not think fit to insist on an answer, and, after a while, turned his head, and began talking of other matters. His conversation gave great reason to conclude that though his religious beliefs were derived from the writings, or it might even be the teachings, of foreigners, still he was quite ignorant of the relative positions of foreign countries, and had probably got most of his notions of international dealings from the Chinese records of periods when the territory of the present empire was divided into several states.

The interview in question did not take place, Sir G. Bonham having declined, at the last moment, to go on shore to meet the Northern and Eastern Princes. On the 2nd May, a communication, on yellow silk, was brought from the Princes of the East and West to Sir G. Bonham, on board H.M.S. *Hermes*. They begin their despatch in the following terms:—

The Prince of the East and Prince of the West, both subjects of the Celestial dynasty, now under the sway of Tae Ping, truly commissioned by Heaven to rule, hereby issue a decree to the distant English, who have long recognised the duty of worshipping Heaven (God), and who have recently come into the views of our Royal master, especially enjoining upon them to set their minds at rest, and harbour no unworthy suspicions.

The document contains the following passage:—

Happily, our Heavenly Father and Celestial Elder Brother, have, from an early date, displayed their miraculous power amongst you English, and you have long acknowledged the duty of worshipping God the Heavenly Father and Jesus our Celestial Brother, so that the truth has been preserved entire, and the Gospel maintained.

After an admixture of superstitious error, in which the insurgents claim divine honours for their leader, they formally give permission to the English to come in or go out of the empire, whether to aid them in exterminating their foes or to carry on their commercial operations as usual.

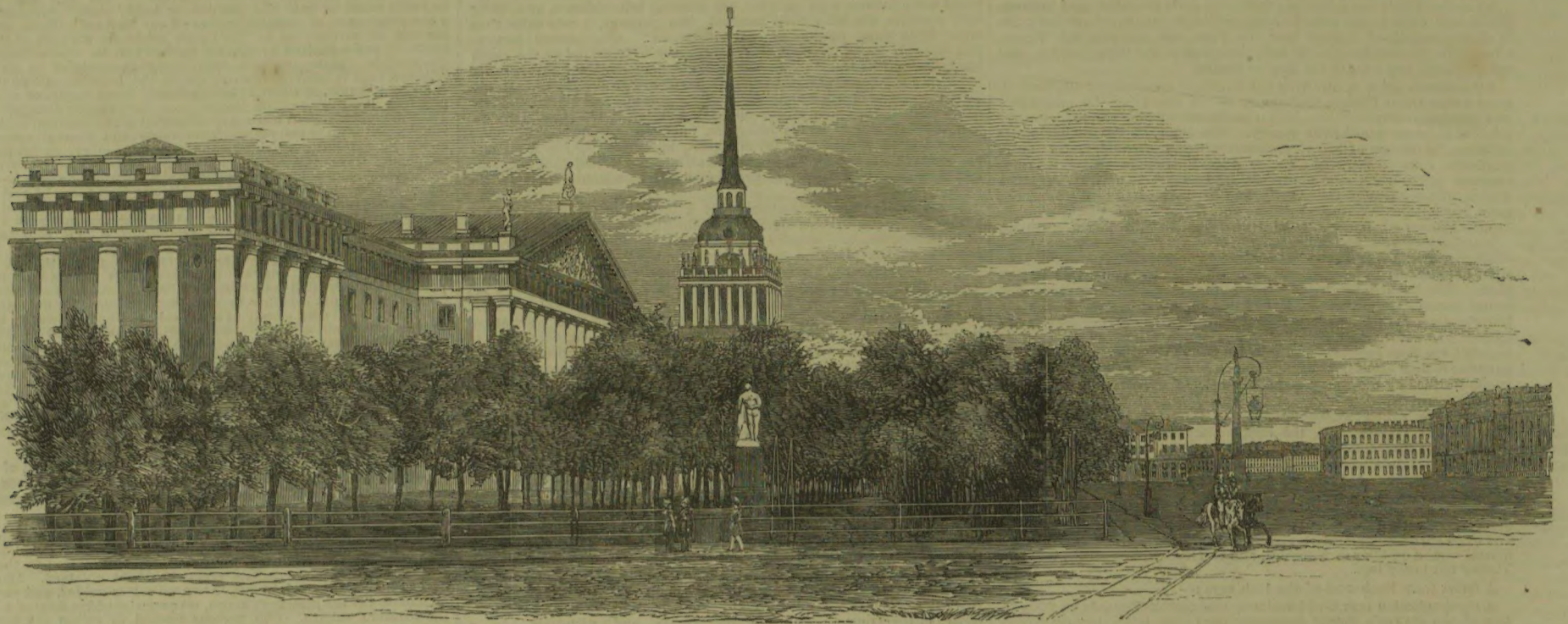
Sir G. Bonham, in reply, repelled the assumption that the English were subordinate to their Sovereign; and gave them notice that, if they presumed to injure the persons or property of British subjects, the injuries would be resented, as similar injuries were resented ten years ago.

THE ADMIRALTY.—ST. PETERSBURG.

The gilded dome of the Isaac Church and the spire of the Admiralty are the first objects desorbed by the traveller who approaches the city of the Czar. The long façade of the Admiralty is seen to great advantage from the English quay. The front of this vast edifice is nearly half an English mile in length, and its two sides at right angles to it, and running down to the river, are 650 English feet in length. One of these sides faces the Winter Palace; the other, the Isaac Place and the Senate House. The effect of the light and graceful spire is very pleasing; but the gallery at its base is greatly disfigured by some emblematic figures in plaster, which are clustered thick about it. Near the principal entrance are some gigantic figures, also in brick and plaster, emblems of Russia's power and strength. The subject of one of the groups is Peter the Great receiving a trident from the hands of Neptune.

A considerable portion of the Admiralty is devoted to school-rooms for naval cadets, many of whom may be observed promenading in all the youthful pride of cocked hats, swords, spurs, and tight waists. The model room is well worthy of inspection. From the tower, the eye looks down upon the dockyards below, in which lie prostrate the pride of the Volodga and Kostroma forests, and mighty ships are growing into form and beauty under the busy hands of swarms of workmen. When a ship is launched, the pageant seen from this tower is highly interesting.

The chief buildings of the capital are grouped round the noble Admiralty-square. An admirable view of the city is obtained by ascending the tower of the Admiralty; since, from this building the principal streets of St. Petersburg diverge. The tower stands immediately at the centre of the Admiralty façade; and its tapering gilded spire and glistening vane are visible from the most distant parts of the city. The Russian Admiralty is under the direction of the Minister of



THE ADMIRALTY, ST. PETERSBURG.

Marine, who receives his orders from the Emperor. The Grand Duke Constantine is Grand Admiral of Russia. The Russian fleet consists of five divisions, of which three are stationed in the Baltic, and two in the Black Sea. In the last war with Turkey, Russia had 32 vessels of the line, 25 frigates, 20 corvettes and brigs, 7 brigantines, 6 cutters, 84 schooners, 20 galleys, 25 floating batteries, 121 gunboats; making a total of 464 sail, and carrying 6000 guns. Since that time a great activity has prevailed in the Russian docks; and the result is that at the present day the Russian fleet consists of 60 vessels of the line, of from 70 to 120 guns; 37 frigates, of from 40 to 60 guns; 70 corvettes, brigs, and brigantines; 40 steamers; 200 gunboats and galleys: the whole manned by 42,000 sailors and 20,000 marines, with 9000 guns.

The administration of naval affairs in Russia is in excellent order, according to the books and records of the Admiralty of St. Petersburg; but English naval officers and impartial travellers do not consider the Russian navy very formidable. It is currently believed that Russian men-of-war are ill-supplied with stores in consequence of the peculation and dishonesty of the official authorities. It is undeniable that the Russian Government have lately bestowed much care and money on the navy, and they will probably, ere long, insist that the stores shall be well supplied.

NEW CHAPEL-SCHOOL, AT ARDERLEY, HERTS.

This neat structure has just been opened at Wood End, in the parish of Arderley, Herts, six miles from the Stevenage station, on the Great Northern Railway. This "Chapel-School," as its name fully implies, is intended to serve as a complete house of prayer on Sunday; and also for the simple religious education that poor children can only receive, on account of the early age at which they go to work. No secular things are allowed to intrude, so as to offend those who come to worship; a heavy curtain separating the sacristy from the rest of the building. It is considered that a structure upon this plan might be advantageously applied to numerous outlying places, where the clergy might repair to meet their parishioners, and teach them the Gospel.

The entire cost of the building and its fittings has been £575, of which a portion remains to be raised. As this provision will be the means of bringing religious teaching to the homes of the poor, it is confidently hoped that liberal offerings will be forthcoming to help the Vicar of Arderley in his good work, as the net value of his living is only £200 per annum.



CHAPEL-SCHOOL JUST ERECTED AT WOOD-END, ARDERLEY, HERTS.

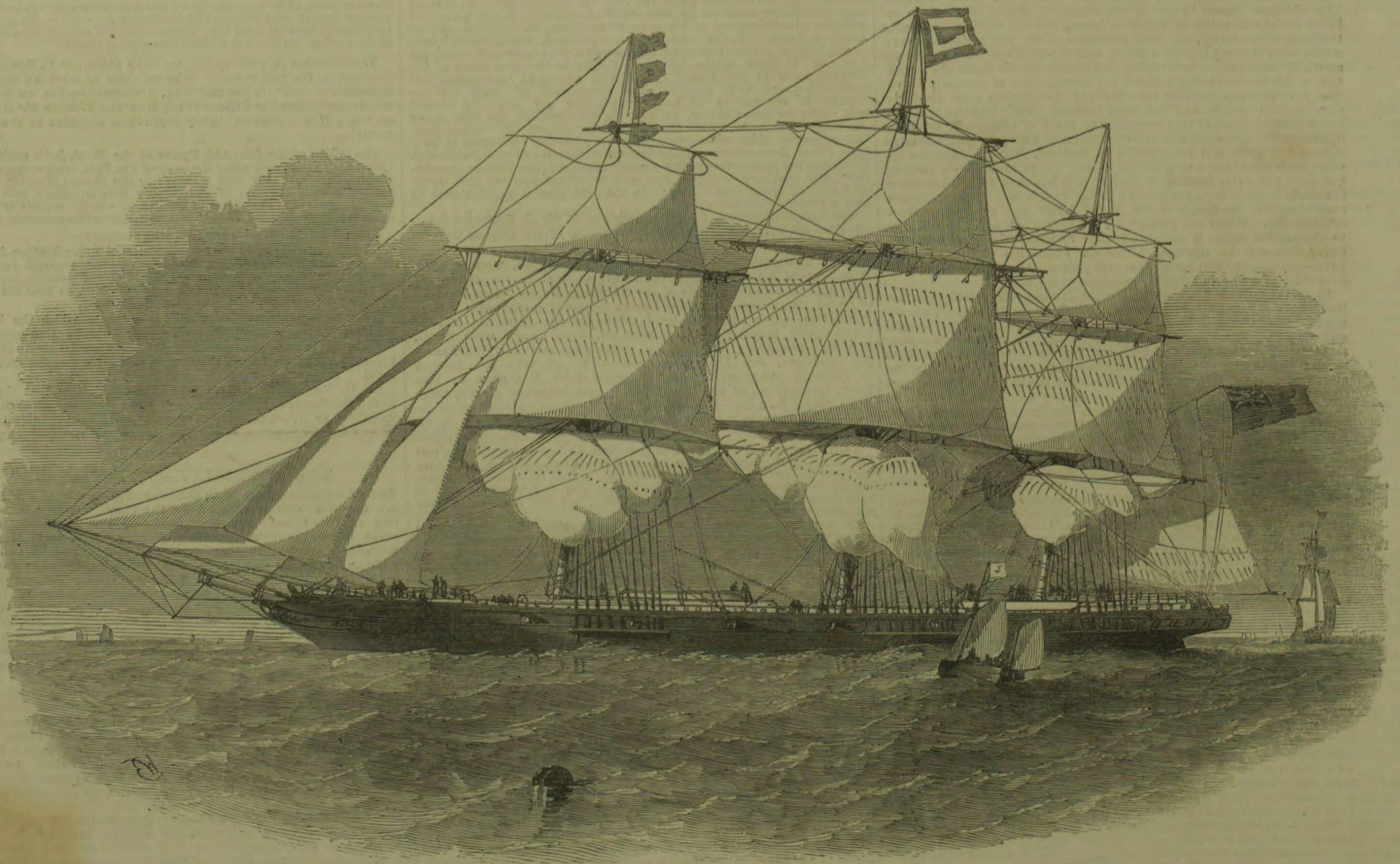
THE "GAUNTLET," CLIPPER SHIP.

This beautiful specimen of naval architecture, has just been built in the Clyde, to compete with the screw steamers and clipper ships in the Australian and Indian trades; and, from her fine model and rig, bids fair to be a formidable competitor to the swiftest of them.

The *Gauntlet* is considered the most perfect clipper ship ever launched

on the Clyde, and appears more like a yacht of large tonnage than a private merchant ship. Her saloons on deck are very elegantly fitted up, and the sleeping accommodations are entirely below, the lighting and ventilation of which are upon the principles adopted in the Cunard line of steamers, and the completeness of which will be apparent on inspection. The after saloon is fifteen feet in width; the sides are paneled and divided by narrow pilasters. The roof is coved at the sides, and is painted white and gilded; the coving being filled with pierced brass-work, which adds much to the beauty of the saloon, and assists its ventilation. The panels of this saloon are of painted glass, having circular compartments in them, surrounded by very handsome arabesque ornaments; and within these circles are medallion views of Bamborough Castle, in England; Castle Howard, in Scotland; Phoul a Huca, in Ireland; and Llanberis, in Wales; besides subjects illustrative of chivalry, such as a knight arming for battle, going to battle, the return, &c.: the ground-colour of the panels being deep blue, with a damasked pattern in a lighter tint of blue. The pilasters are maple and gold, with panels of glass, on which are painted groups of weapons and shields of arms of the ancient nobility of Great Britain. The seats are covered with crimson velvet, and a rich carpet adds to the luxurious appearance of the whole; a fine-toned pianoforte completing the elegancies for the use and comfort of the passengers. The fore-saloon is much plainer in its decoration, but is very nicely and appropriately furnished. Indeed, in every respect, no expense has been spared in making provision for the comfort of the passengers; shower and plunging-baths, and also an ice-house being fitted.

The *Gauntlet* is built of iron, double riveted; and her plates and framing are of much greater thickness and strength than any other iron vessel yet built of the same dimensions; and yet her appearance is remarkably light and symmetrical. She is divided into five water-tight compartments, by strong iron bulkheads reaching from the lower hold to the upper deck. A powerful fire-engine is provided. The riveting was the object of the most especial care of the owners, who employed an experienced superintendent to inspect and test every rivet put into the ship. The measurements of this vessel are:—Length of keel and fore-rake, 182 feet; length over all, 194 feet; breadth of beam, 30 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 19 feet; rise of floor at the quarter-deck, 3 feet 9 inches. Her tonnage is 784 tons old measurement, 693 tons new measurement, or about 1200 tons burthen. Her stern, which is elliptic, with quarter galleries, looks remarkably light and elegant; and her bow terminates in a pointed scroll figure-head.



"THE GAUNTLET" CLIPPER SHIP.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BRANSBY COOPER, F.R.S.

THIS able and distinguished surgeon was the fourth son of the Rev. Samuel Cooper, elder brother of the eminent Sir Astley Cooper, and the grandson of Dr. Cooper, for many years Vicar of Great Yarmouth. Bransby Cooper was born on the 2nd September, 1792, at Great Yarmouth, and there received the elements of his general edu-



THE LATE MR. BRANSBY COOPER, F.R.S.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

cation. Young Cooper at an early age entered the British service as a midshipman in the *Stately*, a 64-gun ship, under the especial care and instruction of the First Lieutenant, afterwards Admiral Fisher. The sea not agreeing with his delicate health, he consented to return again to school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Spurdens, of North Walsham, Norfolk. Having finished his education he visited his uncle, Astley Cooper, who was then rising rapidly in public estimation; at his suggestion young Cooper repaired to the Norwich Hospital, where he remained for two years, and then came to London, and entered the house of Mr. Hodgson, of the City, who subsequently attained considerable fame as an operating surgeon in Birmingham and the midland counties, and to whose high professional attainments Bransby Cooper was to a great extent indebted for his surgical acquirements. In the year 1812 Cooper went into the army as assistant-surgeon in the Royal Artillery, and immediately repaired to the Peninsula, then in the midst of war. He was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battle of Toulouse. Mr. Cooper was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England on the 5th of December, 1823, having for three years previously acted as Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, and having already published his valuable treatise on the ligaments. In 1843 he was elected an honorary fellow of the college, and in 1848 became a member of the council. Bransby Cooper has made some valuable contributions to the advancement of surgical knowledge, especially in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*. He was also the author of *Surgical Essays*, on the growth and formation of bone, and on fractures in general; and he wrote another volume on fractures and dislocations; he also edited the biography of Sir Astley Cooper.

Mr. Cooper died on the 19th inst. He was a kind and amiable man, and was much beloved and respected. He leaves a widow and large family to deplore his loss.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, BART., G.C.B., ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, AND MAJOR-GENERAL OF MARINES.



Mr. O'Byrne, in his excellent "Naval Biography," where four columns and a half of closely-printed pages are devoted to Sir George Cockburn's life, expresses a regret that his confined limits preclude the

possibility of his rendering full justice to the services of the subject of his memoir. How much more difficult, then, is our task, with less than a third of the Naval Biographer's space!

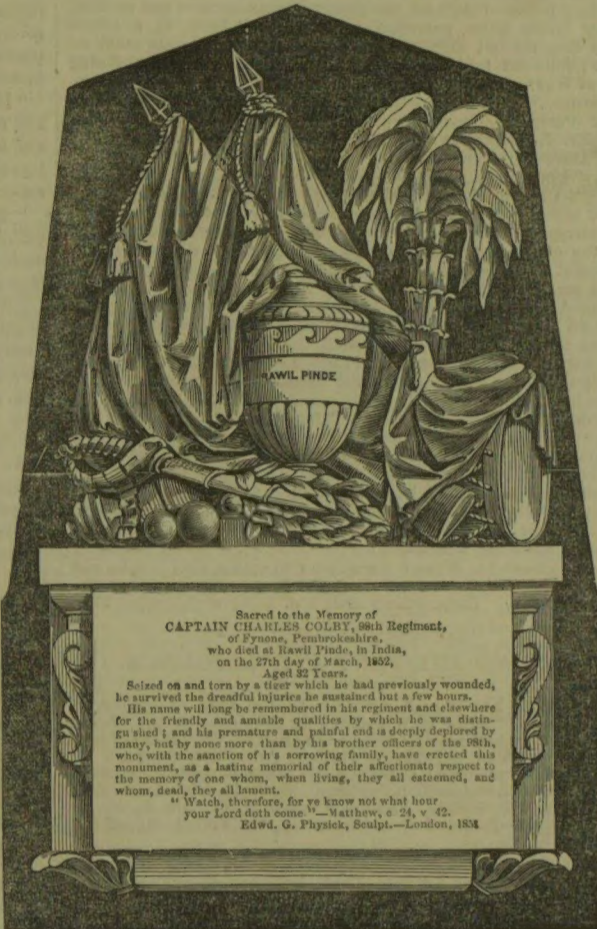
possibility of his rendering full justice to the services of the subject of his memoir. How much more difficult, then, is our task, with less than a third of the Naval Biographer's space!

Sir George Cockburn was born April 22nd, 1772, the second son of Sir James Cockburn, sixth Baronet of Langton (M.P. for Peebles in 1762), by Augusta Anne, his second wife, daughter of the Rev. Francis Ayscough, D.D., Dean of Bristol, and niece of George Lord Lyttleton. His ancestors—the Cockburns, of Langton—were of very ancient standing in Berwickshire, and obtained a Nova Scotia Baronetcy in 1627.



THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN, BART., G.C.B.

Passing over his earlier years, we find Mr. Cockburn appointed, in 1792, Acting Lieutenant of the *Pearl*; and, in 1793, confirmed in the *Orestes*. Not long after, he was removed to the *Victory*, 100, the flagship off Toulon, of his patron, Lord Hood; from which, on attaining the post of First Lieutenant, he was promoted to the command of the *Speedy* sloop. "As a reward for his skill and perseverance (we quote from O'Byrne) in maintaining the blockade of Genoa, during a gale which dispersed every other ship of a squadron stationed off that port, Captain Cockburn was appointed, January 20, 1794, Acting Captain of the *Inconstant*, 36; and, on the 20th of the following month, was officially posted into the *Meleager*, 32, which latter frigate he commanded in the hostilities against Corsica; and, as one of Hotham's repeaters in the actions of March 14 and July 13, 1795. He was afterwards employed for twelve months in vigorous co-operation with the Austrian troops in Piedmont; and during that period obtained the hearty acknowledgments of the immortal Nelson for his conspicuous zeal, ability, and courage on various occasions; but more especially for the great support and assistance he afforded that hero in running in under the batteries of Larma, on May 31, 1796, and capturing six of the enemy's armed vessels. Being transferred, August 19 following, to the command of the *Minerve*, of 42 guns and 286 men, Captain Cockburn, who remained in that ship until paid off in February, 1802, continued to pursue his gallant career with intense ardour, either conducting in person or assuming a prominent part in a train of the most important achievements. He was first employed in blockading Leghorn; and, on next hoisting the broad pendant of Commodore Nelson, again acquired the admiration of the



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN COLBY, 98TH REGIMENT, JUST ERECTED IN MANORDIVY CHURCH, CARDIGAN.

THE above interesting Monument has just been erected in Manordivy, Cardigan: the sculptor is Mr. E. Gustavus Physick, of Gloucester-place, New-road. The material is fine marble. It is 5 feet 3 inches high, and 3 ft. 6 in. wide: the design consisting of military trophies, is executed in the best style of art, in very bold relief, on a black marble ground.



FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF WARWICK, ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WARWICK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)

latter for his conduct at the capture and defeat, while proceeding from Gibraltar to Elba, and in presence of the Spanish fleet, of the *Salina*, of 40, and the *Matilda*, of 34 guns, December 20, 1796. The former ship struck her colours after a combat of three hours, and a loss, out of 286 men, of 14 killed and 44 wounded; the other was compelled to wear and haul off at the close of a sharp action of half an hour: the collective loss of the *Minerve* on both occasions amounting to 7 men killed and 44 wounded. Captain Cockburn, who had previously assisted in destroying the *Elonant*, national corvette, of 18 guns, next took the privateer *Maria*, of 6 guns and 68 men; and, after witnessing the evacuation of Porto Ferrajo, bore a very active part in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, February 14, 1797. He also brought out, from under the severe fire of two strong batteries on Grand Canary Island, the *Marsellaise*, a French letter-of-marque, of 24 guns. On the night of November 5, in the same year, while the *Minerve* was lying stripped in the mole of the dockyard of Gibraltar, we again find our intrepid captain attracting the official notice of his superiors by a signal exploit he performed in putting off with only three gunboats to the protection of a convoy which had been observed to be baffled by light and contrary winds near the Spanish shore, whence it was threatened by a flotilla of thirty of the enemy's gunboats. By pulling directly between the inshore part of the convoy and the position occupied by the Spaniards, he successfully checked their career, and, by his spirited exertions, kept them at bay during the whole night, and until the merchantmen had reached their anchorage. In April, 1798, the *Minerve* returned to England to refit, but towards the close of the year she again sailed for the Mediterranean, where Captain Cockburn continued to be employed on various important services, frequently in command of a small squadron, until the conclusion of the war. Among other operations, he joined in the hostilities against Malta—was in company with the *Emerald* at the taking of *La Caroline* privateer of 16 guns and 90 men—witnessed Lord Keith's capture of three frigates and two brigs under Rear-Admiral Perce, June 19, 1799—took, during the year 1800, the three privateers, *Le Furet*, *La Mouche*, and *La Vengeance*, carrying altogether 49 guns and 357 men—made prize, February 11, 1801, of a Danish man-of-war brig—and in September following, captured and destroyed the *Success*, of 32, and *Bravoire*, of 42 guns.

Without dwelling further on the gallant seaman's services during the next few years, (among which was his co-operation, as Commodore, in the reduction of Martinique), we come to the expedition to the Scheldt. In that important, but unfortunate affair, Commodore Cockburn took the command of a division of the British Flotilla, bombarded Flushing; and, in the retreat, had the post of honour and formed the rear-guard.

In 1810, he assisted, effectually, at the defence of Cadiz; and, in 1812, having previously attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, proceeded to North America, where war had broken out with the United States. This was the most brilliant epoch and the most important achievement of Sir George Cockburn's naval career. We have not space to enter on the minute description of his exploits. Suffice it to say that the Admiral rendered the most effective aid to the land forces, destroying several sea-coast towns, spreading consternation into the heart of the enemy's country, and finally co-operating, with great ability and judgment, in the capture and destruction of Washington, the capital of the United States. For these gallant exploits, Admiral Cockburn was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, in 1815. In the same year, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, and selected to convey Napoleon to St. Helena. From 1832 to 1836, he was Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station, and in 1837 was advanced to the rank of full Admiral.

During fourteen years Sir George Cockburn sat in the House of Commons, representing successively Portsmouth, Wexley, Plymouth, and Ripon; and for seventeen years was one of the Lords of the Admiralty. Under Sir Robert Peel's last Administration, he held the responsible position of First Naval Lord, and acquitted himself in Parliament with great credit and ability.

Sir George Cockburn married, November 28, 1809, his cousin, Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Cockburn, Esq.; and leaves an only surviving child, Augusta-Harriot-Mary. The baronetcy, which Sir George inherited at the decease, in 1852, of his elder brother, Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H., now devolves on the Very Rev. William Cockburn, Dean of York, the Admiral's next brother.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, her Majesty's Attorney-General, is nephew of the deceased Admiral.

ALEXANDER GEORGE FRASER, SIXTEENTH LORD SALTOUN, K.T., K.C.B., G.C.H.



This nobleman, who died on the 18th inst., at Auchinroth, Elginshire, was, at the period of his decease, a Lieutenant-General in the army, Colonel of the 2nd Foot, Knight of the Thistle, Knight Commander of the Bath, Knight Grand Cross of Hanover, and a Knight of the Foreign Orders of St. George of Russia, and of Maria Theresa of Austria. These several honours attest his Lordship's military reputation. He entered the army in 1802, was engaged in Sicily in 1806-7, fought at Corunna, and served with distinction in the Peninsular War—being present at Nivelle, Nive, and Bayonne. He was also at Waterloo, and gained imperishable fame by the part he took as second in command to Sir John Macdonell, in the gallant defence of Hougomont. During the war in China, Lord Saltoun was employed, and received the insignia of a K.C.B., and the thanks of both Houses of Parliament for "the energy, ability, and gallantry" he then displayed. The Duke of Wellington, on one occasion, described his Lordship as a pattern to the army "both as a man and a soldier."

Lord Saltoun was born 22nd April, 1785, and married, 6th March, 1815, Miss Catherine Thurlow, illegitimate daughter of Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord Chancellor; but by her (who died 9th July, 1826) had no issue. The family honours devolve, consequently, on his nephew, Major Alexander Fraser, who is now seventeenth Baron Saltoun.

The deceased Lord sat in Parliament as one of the Representative Peers for Scotland. Of most of the musical institutions of the metropolis, his Lordship was a staunch patron; and he acted as President of the Madrigal Society, and Chairman of the Musical Union.

LORD SUFFIELD.

EDWARD VERNON HARBORD, 4th Baron Suffield, of Suffield, in the county of Norfolk, was the eldest son of Edward, the third Baron, by his first marriage, with Georgiana, daughter and heiress of George, second Lord Vernon. Edward, 4th Baron Suffield, was born the 19th June, 1813, and succeeded his father the 6th July, 1835. He married, on the 1st September of that year, Charlotte Susannah, only daughter of Alan Hyde, second Lord Gardner. Lord Suffield died on the 22nd instant, without issue; he is, therefore, succeeded by his eldest half-brother, the Hon. Charles Harbord, an officer in the 7th Hussars, now 5th Baron Suffield.

LADY SALE.

FLORENTIA, Lady Sale, was the daughter of George Wynch, Esq., and the wife of Major-General Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., whom she married in 1809. Lady Sale's career, as well as that of her gallant and distinguished husband, is matter of history. As the faithful companion of Sale, she shared, throughout a life of military vicissitude, most of the sufferings and successes of his campaigns. Her conduct, during the memorable fatalities at Cabul, and the period of subsequent ill-treatment endured by her and her fellow-captives from Mahomed Akbar Khan, have given lasting credit to her reputation. The account of those sad events, which she published under the title of "A Journal of the Disasters in Afghanistan," strongly demonstrate the masculine sense of her understanding, the firmness of her courage, and the benevolence of her heart. In the 13th Light Infantry, in which Sale rose, and of which he died the Colonel, she was much respected: the officers and men to this hour remember her unvarying kindness. Since her return to India, after paying a visit to this country on her release from captivity, Lady Sale resided on the hills in a state of comfort—her Majesty having granted her a pension of £500 a year as a mark of her approbation of her own and her gallant husband's conduct. Her ladyship died at Cape Town on the 6th of July last.

WILL.—The will of the late Earl of Wemyss and March—limited to his estates and property in England, and dated in August, 1827—was proved in London on the 16th of August inst., and was granted to the present Earl, the son (late Lord Elcho), to whom his Lordship has bequeathed the whole of his estates and possessions in England (the personalty being estimated at £200,000), having previously made provision for the Countess and younger children from his estates in Scotland.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF WARWICK.



As the time for the starting of the funeral cortege drew nigh, the approaches to the church were thronged with spectators. From an early hour in the morning, the minute bell was solemnly tolled; and as the day advanced, muffled peals from the tower of St. Mary's deepened the mournful impression of the anticipated ceremonial. The presence of about thirty of the Militia Staff in the funeral cortege, and the closing of the trading establishments, alone indicated that one of distinguished rank was about to be consigned to the tomb of his ancestors.

In the morning the coffin, containing the remains, was placed in the private chapel of Warwick Castle, whence the funeral procession was formed, and moved towards the church, headed by the Warwick tenantry, 150 in number, two and two; then, the clergy, the medical attendants, a plume of feathers, the deceased Earl's coronet and cushion, carried by David Miles, principal woodman; the body, in a hearse drawn by four horses; eight under bearers, and the militia staff, on each side; followed by seven mourning coaches and four, containing the Earl of Warwick, Lord Aylesford, Lord Mexborough, Lord Wemyss, Lord Guernsey, Lord Lewisham, Hon. Colonel Scott, Hon. D. Finch, Hon. C. B. Percy, Mr. George Repton, M.P., Rev. J. Wynter, Rev. J. Boudier, Mr. K. Greenway, Mr. Gregory, and Mr. Hills; the family carriage; three carriages belonging to the Hon. C. B. Percy, the Earl of Aylesford, and Lord Guernsey.

St. Mary's Church was hung with black cloth. The galleries were filled with persons; the seats in the chancel and nave being reserved for the clergy, pall-bearers, tenantry, &c. The procession having reached the church, the coffin, surmounted by the feathers, and the Earl's coronet at the head, was placed upon tressels in the centre of the nave, the members of the Militia being ranged on each side. The chief mourner, the present Earl of Warwick, was supported by the Earl of Aylesford and the Earl of Mexborough, and the Earl of Wemyss, the father of the Countess of Warwick. The pall-bearers, eight in number, were Lord Guernsey, M.P., Lord Lewisham, M.P., the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy, the Hon. Colonel Scott, the Hon. D. Finch, Mr. G. W. Repton, M.P., the Rev. J. Wynter, and the Rev. J. Boudier.

The service was read by the Rev. Albert Boudier. The vault was lighted; and, after the mourners and those who formed the procession had retired, great numbers of persons availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect this resting-place of the noble family of Warwick.

The coffin was covered with rich crimson velvet, a coronet being placed over each handle, and the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, to which the noble Earl belonged, was placed at the foot. The coffinplate bore the following inscription:—

The Right Honourable HENRY RICHARD GREVILLE, Earl Brooke and Earl of Warwick, K.T., Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Warwick. Born, March 29th, A.D. 1779; died, August 10th, A.D. 1853.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.—A division of the fleet at Spithead, under Rear-Admiral Corry, with his blue at the mizen of the *Prince Regent*, 90, left that anchorage on Monday morning: the squadron consisting of—*Prince Regent*, 90, Captain Hutton; *Queen*, 116, Captain T. T. Mitchell; *Amphion*, 34 (screw), Captain Key; *Sidon*, 22 (paddle), Captain Goldsmith; *Valorous*, 16 (paddle), Captain C. H. M. Buckle; *Leopard*, 18 (paddle), Captain G. Giffard; *Vulture*, 6 (paddle), Captain T. H. H. Glasse. The whole squadron left under canvas, the wind being off the land, or about N.N.E.

THE QUEEN'S FLEET.—The Royal squadron, comprising the *Victoria* and *Albert*, Rear-Admiral Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence; the *Tribune*, 80, screw-frigate; the *Encounter*, 14, screw-corvette; the *Barraclouta*, 6, paddle-sloop; the *Banshee*, 2, paddle-vessel; the *Black Eagle*, Admiralty yacht; and *Fairy*, Royal tender, Master Commander Welch; all got under way from Osborne by five o'clock on Monday evening, for Holyhead.

WE understand that the steam fleet, or a considerable portion of it, now stationed at Spithead, will proceed to Cork for a limited period about the third week in September. The First Lord of the Admiralty will be with the squadron.—*Globe*.

THE QUEEN'S COUNTESS OF THE NAVY.—Another Royal Prince is intended as a sailor, if we may draw any favourable inference from the fact of her Majesty having ordered a sailor boy's outfit for his Royal Highness Prince Arthur. The illustrious Prince (who is only three years and three months old, and godson of the late Duke of Wellington) will be equipped by Mr. Walton, naval outfitter, of Gosport, who had the honour of furnishing the sea-going outfit to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.—*Hampshire Advertiser*.

THE NEW ACT FOR MANNING THE ROYAL NAVY.—This act concerning the entry and service of seamen, and otherwise to amend the laws concerning her Majesty's navy, has immediate operation, and its object is to extend the service of men and boys, and to amend the manning and discipline of the navy. Former provisions amended are extended to men entering for ten years or for any other term of continuous service. Boys under eighteen are to be liable to serve till twenty-one; and when eighteen or upwards, to serve for ten years, &c. Extra pay is to be granted to men detained after the expiration of the period of service. Persons entering the navy are to be entitled to bounty. The act is not to affect the right of the Admiralty to enter seamen for any periods, and to discharge them. Men entering for continuous and general service and boys to be entitled to pay while in sick quarters under certain regulations. Spirituous liquors are not to be bought on board without the commander's consent. Men absent for forty-eight hours without leave are to forfeit their pay during absence. Power is given to try and punish summarily persons guilty of desertion. Imprisonment may be either with or without hard labour. Persons making fraudulent representations on entering the navy may be punished as rogues and vagabonds. Railway companies are required to convey naval forces upon the same terms as the military and police forces.

PASSING REGULATIONS FOR THE NAVY.—Young naval officers will do well to take heed to the regulations now in force at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. Midshipmen, or master's assistants, on being examined for the rank of lieutenant or master, if turned back at their first trial will lose three months' time; for the second rejection, six months; for the third, nine months; and if at the fourth trial they are again unsuccessful, they will be dismissed from the service with disgrace.—*United Service Gazette*.

APPOINTMENT.—Captain Henry Byam Martin, C.B. (1827), is promoted to be a Commodore of the Second Class, as a mark of her Majesty's approbation of the distinguished part so ably performed at the recent review of the fleet.

DUBLIN GARRISON.—The following constitute the military force now in Dublin. Cavalry—1st King's Dragoon Guards, 2nd Queen's Bays, 11th Hussars, 16th Lancers. Infantry—63rd, 91st, 46th, 21st, 17th, and 90th Regiments, besides the artillery. There will be a grand review of the troops in Phoenix Park, on Wednesday week.

THE VACANT COLONELCIES.—The colonelcies of two regiments are now vacant—that of the 21st Foot, by the sudden death of General Sir Frederick Adam, in a railway carriage, on Wednesday last; and that of the 2nd Foot, by the death of General Lord Saltoun.

THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE (Lieutenant-General Lord Raglan) returned to Stanhope-street, on Saturday, from inspecting the forts and entrances to the Medway and Thames.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR C. NAPIER.—This gallant veteran has been exceedingly unwell for the last two or three months, and during nearly the whole of that period was confined to his bed in Hobart-place, Eaton-square; whence, however, he was conveyed, last Saturday week, in an easy carriage to his country mansion, at Oaklands, Hants, near Portsmouth. We understand that his ultimate recovery is despaired of by his friends and medical attendants, who, indeed, almost hourly expect his dissolution.

THE LIFE GUARDS are to have a pistol served out to them, and the cuirass taken away, as at present the carbine is useless, the men not being able to put the butt-end with any degree of firmness against the polished cuirass. Moreover, the cuirass so hampers the freedom of the arms that a sword arm is almost useless.

SCOTCH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—It appears by a parliamentary return, that in the county of Haddington the steam and power of engines applied to agricultural purposes is equal to 1588 horses.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—SATURDAY.

Parliament was this day prorogued by Commission. The Lords Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, Earl Granville, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Argyll, and the Marquis of Breadalbane.

A number of ladies were admitted to the body of the house, and to the strangers' gallery, to witness the proceedings.

Soon after two o'clock, Sir Augustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, was directed to summon the House of Commons to hear the Royal Commission read. The Speaker, attended by a number of members of the Lower House, having appeared at the bar, the Commission was read by the clerk at the table: after which, the Royal Assent was given, in the usual form, to a great number of bills, among which were the following:—Liberated Africans (Sierra Leone), Government of India, Transportation, Thames Embankment, Universities (Scotland), Employment of Children in Factories, Charitable Trusts, Defacing the Coin, Smoke Nuisances Abatement (Metropolis), South Sea and other Annuities (provision for payment, &c.), Betting Houses, Commons Enclosure (No. 3), Female Convicts, Loan Societies, Friendly Societies, Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Westminster Improvement (Dwellings of the Working Classes), South Sea Company's Arrangement and Trusts.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the following speech:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from your attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express her Majesty's cordial approbation of the zeal and assiduity with which, during a protracted and laborious session, you have applied yourselves to the consideration of many subjects of great importance to the public welfare.

"Her Majesty has seen with much satisfaction that, by the remission and reduction of taxes which tended to cramp the operations of trade and industry, you have given fresh extension to a system of beneficent legislation, and have largely increased the means of obtaining the necessities of life.

"The provision which you have made for meeting the demands of the public service, not only in the present but also in future years, is of a nature to give permanent stability to our finances, and thereby to aid in consolidating the strength and resources of the empire.

"The buoyant state of the revenue, and the steady progress of our foreign trade, are proofs of the wisdom of the commercial policy now firmly established; while the prosperity which pervades the great trading and producing classes, happily, without even a partial exception, affords continued and increasing evidence of the enlarged comforts of the people.

"The measure which you have passed for the future government of India has been readily sanctioned by her Majesty, in the persuasion that it will prove to have been wisely framed, and that it is well calculated to promote the improvement and welfare of her Majesty's Eastern dominions.

"Her Majesty regards with peculiar satisfaction the provision you have made for the better administration of charitable trusts. The obstacles which existed to the just and beneficial use of property set apart for the purposes of charity and of education, have been a serious public evil, to which her Majesty is persuaded that in your wisdom you have now applied an efficient remedy.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and for the provision which you have made for the defence of the country both by sea and land. Her Majesty will apply them with a due regard to economy, and consistently with that spirit which has at all times made our national security the chief object of her care.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she continues to receive from her allies the assurance of their unabated desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

"It is with deep interest and concern that her Majesty has viewed the serious misunderstanding which has recently arisen between Russia and the Ottoman Porte.

"The Emperor of the French has united with her Majesty in earnest endeavours to reconcile differences, the continuance of which might involve Europe in war.

"Acting in concert with her allies, and relying on the exertions of the Conference now assembled at Vienna, her Majesty has good reason to hope that an honourable arrangement will speedily be accomplished.

"Her Majesty rejoices in being able to announce to you the termination of the war on the frontiers of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, and she trusts that the establishment of representative Government in that colony may lead to the development of its resources, and enable it to make efficient provision for its future defence.

"We are also commanded to congratulate you, that, by the united exertions of the naval and military forces of her Majesty and of the East India Company, the war in Burmah has been brought to an honourable and successful issue. The objects of the war having been fully attained, and due submission made by the Burmese Government, peace has been proclaimed.

"Her Majesty contemplates with grateful satisfaction and thankfulness to Almighty God, the tranquillity which prevails throughout her dominions; together with that peaceful industry and obedience to the laws, which ensure the welfare of all classes of her subjects. It is the first desire of her Majesty to promote the advance of every social improvement, and, with the aid of your wisdom, still further to extend the prosperity and happiness of her people."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

After some unimportant business, and some notices for next session, Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. Monckton Milnes, expressed his confident opinion that the Emperor of Russia would evacuate the Principalities at the earliest possible opportunity.

Lord Palmerston's remarks were followed by the appearance of the Black Rod, and the Speaker and members proceeded to the House of Lords.

After hearing the Royal Speech, and the declaration that Parliament was prorogued, the Speaker and the members returned to their own House; and the right honourable gentleman, having made the customary formal announcement in regard to the Speech from the Throne, shook hands with various members; and so ended the protracted and extremely laborious session of 1852-53, during which the House of Commons has sat 159 days, and has divided 260 times.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The front of this building, facing New Palace-yard, is nearly completed as far as the entrance to Westminster-hall. The apartments in this part of the building are to be appropriated to the use of the Speaker. In Old Palace-yard great progress has taken place in completing that portion of the great building. From the Victoria tower a facade is in course of erection to the entrance to the central hall, opposite Westminster Abbey, and where the members' entrance to the House of Commons was before the commencement of the alterations consequent on the execution of the works connected with the new palace. When completed, this facade will entirely hide from view the exterior of the House of Lords, as will the apartments of the Speaker in New Palace-yard hide the exterior of the new House of Commons which runs parallel with Westminster-hall.

ACTIVITY IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL.—Although the question of war with Turkey and Russia is believed to be settled in the minds of the people, the activity displayed in every department of this establishment argues to the contrary. There have been almost daily additional entries of men and boys; and orders have been received for further entries during the ensuing week. For some time past it has been the practice to pay the hammer-men employed in the establishment wages varying from 14s. to 18s. per week; but, in future, the uniform rate of wages for this class of workmen is to be raised to 19s. per week.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Minor Canonries*: The Rev. H. H. Westmore, to Manchester Cathedral; the Hon. and Rev. F. F. Clements, to the church of Durham. *Rectories*: The Rev. C. B. Barrow, to Barwell, Leicestershire; the Rev. L. M. Hogg, to Crauford St. Andrew and St. John, Northamptonshire; the Rev. J. Jerram, to Fleet, Lincolnshire; the Rev. T. Jones, to Allhallows, London; the Rev. P. A. L. Wood, clerk, to Devizes, with St. Mary's Chapel; the Rev. W. R. Arrowsmith, to Byton, Hereford; the Rev. Dr. W. Holdsworth, to Clifton, near Nottingham; the Hon. and Rev. J. H. Nelson, to Trinity St. Mary, Suffolk; the Rev. E. Whitehead, to Godmanstone, Dorset; the Rev. E. K. Elliott, to Broadwater; the Rev. F. Gips, to Corbridge, Northumberland. *Vicarages*: The Rev. E. Hanson, to Thaxted, Essex; the Rev. R. C. Hubbert, to Helpstone, Northamptonshire; the Rev. E. Huff, to Little Cawthorpe, Lincolnshire; the Rev. R. Lowe, to Kiltloom, Roscommon; the Rev. H. Milner, to Horncastle, Lincolnshire; the Rev. J. F. Pizey, to Bozeat, with the rectory of Strixton, annexed, near Wellingborough; the Rev. W. S. Prout, to Lakenheath, near Brandon Ferry, Suffolk; the Rev. A. H. Bellman, to Henham, Essex; the Rev. W. Calender, to Blackmore, Essex; the Rev. J. Sergeant, to North Wetherwin, near Launceston; the Rev. J. W. Wenn, to Wickhambrook, Suffolk.

PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION.—The day to which Convocation has been prorogued is Saturday, the 10th of September, and not Saturday, the 10th of November. On the 10th of September Convocation will be further prorogued to Friday, the 28th of October.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BRABANT.

No event of recent date in the history of Belgium has caused so much excitement in Brussels as the marriage of the heir-apparent of the throne with the Archduchess Maria of Austria, daughter of that Archduke Joseph, Palatine of Hungary, who for so many years represented his brother Francis and nephew Ferdinand in the sister cities. The dynasty of Leopold, already consolidated by his consummate wisdom and all-conciliating benevolence, receives a corroborative guarantee in a union with the ancient House of Hapsburg, and a renewal of closer relations with the powerful Confederation which includes the land of his own birth and education.

The youthful bride was born on the 23rd of August, 1836. Her father, the Archduke Joseph, was son of the Emperor Leopold II. He had already attained the age of fifty-seven when he married her mother, the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis, Duke of Wurtemberg. The Archduke Joseph died in 1847, at the advanced age of seventy-one, when his daughter—now the Duchess de Brabant—was in her eleventh year.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Brabant, eldest son of the King of the Belgians and of Queen Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, was born April 9, 1835; and attained his eighteenth year and his political majority together in April last. The auspicious event was celebrated with great rejoicing at Brussels, and our sketches of the fêtes were accompanied by a Portrait of the young Duke (*Vide ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*, April 16, 1853, page 288).

The marriage of the Archduchess Marie with the heir-apparent to the Crown of Belgium was performed by proxy in the Cathedral Church of Vienna on the 11th. The marriage ceremony was performed by the newly-appointed Archbishop of Vienna. On the 13th the Archduchess left Vienna, attended by the German Archer Noble Guard, who wore their rich scarlet and gold uniforms, and accompanied by some of the highest nobles of Austria. The Duchess de Brabant arrived at the station of Aix-la-Chapelle on Friday, at half-past four, having quitted Cologne at ten minutes to three. The Prince of Prussia, who intended to pay his respects to the Duchess at Aix-la-Chapelle, was prevented from doing so by indisposition, and sent word of the fact by telegraph. All the authorities of the province and town, as well as the officers of the garrison, were in waiting at the station to receive the Duchess. As soon as the train arrived, her Imperial Highness proceeded to the cathedral, accompanied by her suite and all the authorities. The crowd was immense in the streets and at the cathedral. The young Archduchess wore a grey silk dress, and look very well. She alighted at the Hôtel Dremel, where apartments had been prepared for her. She left Aix-la-Chapelle at eight the next morning (Saturday), and arrived at Verviers at nine. She proceeded at once to the Hôtel Biolley. Her Imperial Highness and all her suite were in plain travelling dresses. The august traveller appeared in high spirits, and was exceedingly curious in examining all the striking objects which met her gaze in her new country. The station of Dolhain was dressed out with the national colours, and the moment the train entered the Belgian territory, a salvo of artillery announced the event. All along the way, enthusiastic shouts from the population accompanied the progress of her Imperial Highness.

Saturday was a great gala-day at Brussels. The proceedings commenced by the departure, soon after six o'clock a.m., of a crowd of civil and military functionaries, by a Royal train, from Brussels, who were about to take a part in the ceremony of the day. It was arranged that the train should stop for the King at a short distance from Brussels. Punctuality is the politeness of kings, and just as seven o'clock was striking a carriage-and-four, with outriders, was seen to emerge from the alley of Lacken, from which Leopold and his sons and daughter alighted, and gave a kindly greeting to the Ministers and Generals who had got out of their railway-carriages to salute him.

Sixty-four years have passed over the head of this scion of the illustrious House of Coburg; but time has dealt tenderly with him, and he does not appear more than between fifty and sixty. That moderation which is an essential part of his character has been as conservative of his health as of his political good fortune. The Duke de Brabant is still very young—only eighteen years of age; but of tall stature, with quite a Bourbon face—not the rounded contour of a Louis XVI. or a Duke de Bordeaux, but nearer the older and more elongated type of a Louis Quatorze, or his own ancestor the first Duke d'Orleans. His manners are precious, as is usually the case with plants of a Royal conservatory—the coolness, the *aplomb*, and the knowledge of persons which he has belonging rather to a man of thirty. The train stopped some time at Liege, in order to inquire by telegraph if the Archduchess had come; and, at length passing the station of Verviers, went onwards to the extremity of the town, where the villa and grounds of Viscount Biolley had been officially declared as neutral ground for the delivery of the Archduchess by the Imperial Commissioner, Prince Adolf Schwarzenburg, to the Belgian Commissioner, Count O'Sullivan de Grace. A pavilion had been erected close to the railway, and the configuration of the grounds proved well suited to the occasion—the space between the railway and the house being filled up with very pretty garden-ground, and the villa or château being, according to Continental custom, close on the town. Between festoons of flowers and over a carpet the King and those permitted to form part of the train proceeded to the house in which the Archduchess awaited her bridegroom and father-in-law.

The interview between the bride and bridegroom having taken place in a private apartment, the two households assembled in the grand drawing-room of the château for reciprocal presentation. The Archduchess Marie is of middle height, of moderate *embonpoint*, of a fine healthy complexion, and of a most pleasing expression of countenance. She wore a costume of blue and white.

The commission and suite of her Highness were then presented to the King: they belong to the highest aristocracy of Austria—Prince Schwarzenburg, Prince Richard Metternich, eldest son of the Metternich, the Countess Clam-Martinitz, and other names less known. In addition to those persons were Count O'Sullivan de Grace, the Belgian Commissioner, Baron Vrintz, the Austrian Minister in Belgium, &c.

When the presentations and recognitions had taken place, the King turned round, and the windows of the drawing-room being open, a large space was seen to be cleared, and a square held by troops, in which the band played. Leading forward the Duchess de Brabant, the King stepped on the balcony; and the moment he appeared the densely-assembled mass of people who had crowded from all the eastern part of Belgium into Verviers, burst into one spontaneous shout of "Vive le Roi!" "Vive la Duchesse de Brabant!" and the band striking up "Où peut on être mieux qu'au sein de sa famille," affectionate and significant glances were exchanged by the Royal group.

The Royal family and the commission then partook of déjeuner, and the train started for the station of Verviers, leaving behind the German Archer Noble Guard, who had accompanied the Archduchess from Vienna, and who received the affecting adieux of the Archduchess.

Their commandant, Field-Marshal Pirquet, going on to Brussels, entered the Royal train.

Arrived at the station of Verviers, there were the usual addresses and felicitations of the authorities, with a profusion of garlands and flags—and the same at other stations along the route—all of which need not be described or detailed, from the similarity of their character. The Duke de Brabant wore on the return journey the ribbon of the Golden Fleece, which had been presented to him by Prince Schwarzenburg, in the name of the Emperor of Austria; his wealthy host, Viscount Biolley, at Verviers, being also a true Knight of the Golden Fleece, having made a colossal fortune by the cloth manufactures of that thriving place.

The progress to Liege is through the beautiful valley of the Vesdre. This is the Birmingham and Wolverhampton of Belgium; but the long furnace chimneys, instead of rising from a Staffordshire *inferno* of unvarying grim blackness, are mingled with vast forests hanging on mountain slopes, verdant champagnes, and clear rushing rills. Every fire was put out; the atmosphere was colourless; and when the train, emerging from the narrow valley, shot across the broad flowing Meuse, Liege presented itself nobly with its thick-piled buildings, relieved by numerous spires on the right; and on the left all the garden slopes and hills were densely packed with this industrious population in their holiday clothes, showing the utmost enthusiasm. Liege and Verviers are the principal localities of the very small Socialist and Republican party in Belgium. Nothing, however, but enthusiasm was visible at either place. At Louvain the Town-council had the *maladresse* to caution the people against turbulent manifestations, which provoked many newspaper squibs on civic tact, but the Burgomaster made up for it by an address full of warm loyalty, and reminding the Royal family of this city having been the ancient capital of Belgium.

At Mechlin—where there was the same display of a pavilion, throne, flags, and flowers—the principal spokesman was the Cardinal Archbishop, clad in crimson from head to foot. This marriage with a daughter of the first Catholic power of Germany has been very acceptable to the clergy, which is so influential in Belgium. The King is too well aware of the power they wielded against the House of Orange, and of their great influence over the people in this arch-Catholic country, not to conciliate them; but he gives no encouragement whatever to the recently-revived Ultramontane impetus which would place the Church altogether above the State, the discussion of which is the sole and exclusive subject of party politics in Belgium.

THE ENTRY OF THE ROYAL PARTY INTO BRUSSELS.

At Brussels, the whole of the vast railway station was thronged with the leading persons of the town, the state, and the army, awaiting the arrival of the Royal train. At six o'clock the cannon announced that the train was close to Brussels; and, in a minute or two after, the Royal party entered the station. As soon as the train appeared, the music of the regiment of Chasseurs played the Brabançonne, and afterwards the Austrian national air. The King alighted first, and was saluted by an immense acclamation. The young Duchess then appeared, and a murmur of admiration burst out on every side at her countenance, glowing with youth, health, and beauty. The next moment an irresistible movement of enthusiasm arose, and a universal cry of "Vive la Duchesse de Brabant!" was heard from every quarter, mingled with cries of "Vive le Roi!" At the same moment, the Duke de Brabant, the Princess Charlotte, and the Count de Flandres appeared, and were just as warmly received. M. Gillon, Burgomaster of the commune of St. Josse-ten-Noode, on the territory of which is situated the station, then advanced, and read the following address:—

Sire,—The administration of St. Josse-ten-Noode requests your Majesty to receive the expression of the joy which animates it in beholding your Majesty bringing to your capital the august Princess who has come to join her destiny to that of the heir to the throne, and to bring new pledges of happiness to her adopted country. May Heaven grant us to repeat for long years the national cry which springs from every heart—"Vive le Roi!" "Vivent leurs Altesses Royales!"

His Majesty bowed low, and the cries thus uttered were re-echoed from the thousands present. The Burgomaster of Brussels then stepped forward. This remarkable person, considered by all Belgium as a great citizen, is somewhat past the middle age, and, with grey moustaches, and a clear, liquid intelligent eye, has in his bearing all the signs of nature's aristocracy. Possessed of a handsome private fortune, he devotes a powerful intellect and an energetic will solely and entirely to the public service, and is, in fact, made of the very stuff that in days of yore rendered Antwerp and the cities of Flanders the Venice and Genoa of the north—a man, who under Alva would have been sent to the scaffold, but under Leopold the Prudent is the rampart of the throne against democratic ambition. Instead of the mere flattery of the day, he reminded the Duchess that she was come not merely to be the wife of the heir of the throne, but worthily to fill the place of that departed Princess who had so endeared herself by her virtues to the Belgians.

The following is a copy of his address:—

Sire,—The representatives of the capital seize with new zeal the opportunity of presenting their most respectful and most devoted homage to your Majesty. Every time they approach the King, they can thank him for a benefit for the commune, or an act of great solicitude for the State. To-day your Majesty realises a promise which all Belgian hearts had accepted with happiness, and you cannot doubt of our lively gratitude.

Madam,—Your arrival in the midst of us is greeted with the most sympathetic acclamations. They are addressed to the Princess whose life will henceforth be united to that of this son of Brussels, who, by his qualities of mind and heart, has acquired the affection of all. They are addressed, also, to the wife who comes to fill an immense void. Your Imperial and Royal Highness is called on to replace another descendant of Maria Theresa, who has left profound souvenirs of her benefits and her virtues. Whilst you, Madam, will follow the footsteps of the august mother of the Duke of Brabant, we will endeavour to make you love both your new country and your new residence. May the King and the Royal family accept with favour our wishes and our congratulations.

The King, who was visibly affected, replied, "I thank, Mr. Burgomaster," but was prevented from proceeding further by the enthusiastic acclamations which arose. The King then offered his arm to the Duchess de Brabant, who also appeared profoundly touched by the address of the Burgomaster. The Princess Charlotte took the arm of the Duke de Brabant, and the Count de Flandres was by their side. The Royal party then retired, amidst the waving of handkerchiefs and enthusiastic shouts. In the latter the people outside joined heartily. The illustrious party having entered the court carriages, a cortège was formed in this order:—

Two squadrons of the regiment of guides, with the band; four outriders on horseback; two two-horse carriages; then three carriages, each drawn by six horses, containing the great dignitaries; afterwards, the military household of the King and the Duke of Brabant, on horseback; next, the Royal carriage, which was open, and drawn by six horses, containing the Duchess de Brabant and the Princess Charlotte on one seat, and the King and the Duke de Brabant on the other—the latter opposite the Princess. General Chazal and Lieutenant-General Brialmont, aides-de-camp to the King, rode one on each side of the carriage; then came all the general-officers at present at Brussels, and all the military staff of the city, on horseback; then the carriage of his Royal Highness the Count de Flandres, drawn by six horses; and, finally, two squadrons of guides.

The appearance of the cortège was brilliant in the extreme.

It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm and acclamations which greeted the King and their Royal Highnesses throughout the whole progress of the cortège. It was not only on the Boulevards, in the Rue Royale and on the Place des Palais that the crowd was immense, it was also in the houses. Not a balcony, not a window, not a roof but was densely crowded with spectators. Handkerchiefs were waved, hands applauded, and thousands of voices raised one continued cry of "Vive le Roi! Vive la Duchesse de Brabant! Vive le Duc de Brabant! Vive la famille Royale!" but any description of the scene must fall far short of the reality. In the Rue Royale, a poor woman pushed by the crowd almost under the very wheels of the Royal carriage, stretched out her arms in despair towards the young Princess, who for the first time passed through the population of Brussels. Her Royal Highness perceived her, rose up in the carriage, and the crowd giving way, the supplicant was enabled to approach and deliver into the hands of the Princess a petition, which her Royal Highness received with a smile full of hope and consolation. On the cortège entering on the Place des Palais, the crowd was more compact than on any other part of the road; there was no escort, and nothing to keep the people back, and they surrounded the Royal carriage, on the august travellers alighting, in such a manner, that it might be almost said that they entered the Palace on the arms of the population. In a few minutes afterwards the King, the young Archduchess, the Duke de Brabant, the Princess Charlotte, and the Count de Flandres appeared on the balcony, and were saluted with the loudest acclamations. The bells of the churches were at this time ringing their merriest peals, and the cannon firing salutes in honour of the occasion; and the long day closed, as the last rays of the sun shed a golden lustre on the alleys of the park, with repeated acclamations.

THE CIVIL MARRIAGE.

The ceremony of the civil marriage was to have taken place on Sunday morning; but the indisposition of the Duchess de Brabant, caused by

the fatigue and the emotions of her journey from Vienna to Brussels, in the midst of the official receptions, compelled its postponement. This announcement spread uneasiness among the public, who had already been much interested by the youth, grace, and affability of the Archduchess on the day of her arrival. Happily, this indisposition was not serious; and on Monday morning the sound of the large bells of the Collegiate Church of St. Gudule, and salves of artillery, announced to the inhabitants of the capital that, in spite of the bride's indisposition of the previous day, the marriage of the Royal pair was to take place that morning. The weather was not propitious; a mist, with occasional showers of rain, boded that the masses who were to see the procession only would have their pleasure marred; but this, of course, made no difference as regards the marriage pomp within the church.

The civil marriage took place in a hall of the Palace at ten o'clock, the bride looking rather pale and agitated, but magnificently attired in white and diamonds. The bridegroom wore the uniform of his military rank, a Major of Grenadiers, to which he has been recently promoted—a parsimony of advancement in the heir of a crown which smacks of that citizen kingship which has been in vogue since 1830. The King himself wore the costume of a General, with the red ribbon of his own Order of Leopold; and all the great officers of State wore their official costumes and orders. Prominent among them was the Prince de Ligne, President of the Senate or Upper Chamber, who was one of the witnesses for the Archduchess Marie, and who may be remembered as the sumptuously-equipped representative of King Leopold at the coronation of our own Queen. The other witnesses for the Archduchess—were the President of the Court of Appeal; M. Henri de Brouckère, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, brother of the Burgomaster; and Count O'Sullivan de Grass, a gentleman of Irish family, settled for some generations in Belgium, who in various Legations, and at last, as Belgian representative at Vienna, has made a very creditable career, being a man of good sense and energy, with a *penchant* for the Muses, which on this occasion has manifested itself by an epithalamium to Marie—*nom béni sur terre et en ciel*. By reciprocal courtesy Prince Schwarzenburg and the Austrian Minister at this Court were the witnesses for the Duke of Brabant, the formalities being exactly the same as those of a citizen's marriage at the Hôtel de Ville.

In the large hall in which the marriage took place, a gilt table, covered with a cloth of crimson velvet, magnificently embroidered with gold, occupied the middle of the part nearest the balcony. Near the table, and fronting the hall, were five fauteuils placed in a semi-circle; behind them was a row of chairs destined for the ladies of the suite of the Duchess de Brabant and of the Princess Charlotte. On the other side of the table, fronting the windows, and consequently with their backs towards the persons present, were two chairs, one for the Burgomaster of Brussels, acting as officer of the Etat Civil, and the other for the Secretary of the City, assisting the Burgomaster. On the table were the registers of the Etat Civil in which the contract of marriage was inscribed, and which were bound in crimson velvet. At a quarter past ten all the persons officially appointed to be present at the ceremony had assembled. Precisely at half-past ten the door leading from the private apartments opened, and his Majesty appeared, having on his arm the Duchess de Brabant, and followed by the Duke de Brabant, leading the Princess Charlotte; the Count de Flandres, the officers composing the military household of the King and of the Duke de Brabant, and the persons of the suite of the Duchess. His Majesty took his seat in the centre fauteuil near the table, having on his right the Duchess de Brabant and the Count de Flandres, and on his left the Duke de Brabant and the Princess Charlotte. The ladies of the suites of the Duchess and the young Princess stood before the chairs prepared for them behind the fauteuils of the King and the Royal family. The officers of the two military households occupied the extremity of the *salle*, near the windows of the balcony. On the right of the table stood the four witnesses for the Duchess de Brabant. On the left were the Baron de Vriens de Trewenfels, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Austria at the Court of Belgium; M. Delfosse, President of the Chamber of Representatives; M. Faider, Minister of Justice; and Baron de Gerlach, First President of the Court of Cassation, witnesses of the Duke de Brabant. The Duchess de Brabant wore a dress of antique white moire, richly embroidered with silver, and with a train. A magnificent diadem in brilliants, from which some orange-flowers were suspended on either side, was placed on her head with much taste. The dress of the Princess Charlotte was of blue moire with flounces of lace up to the waist. The Duke de Brabant wore the grand cordon of the Order of Leopold, the collar of the Golden Fleece (Austrian), and the insignia of the Black Eagle of Prussia.

As soon as the King and their Royal Highnesses had taken their places, the Burgomaster of Brussels requested the Secretary to read the marriage contract; and whilst he was doing so from one of the registers, the Burgomaster followed him in the other. The reading of the contract of the Etat Civil, with the names and qualities of the parties and of the witnesses, occupied nearly a quarter of an hour. When it was concluded, the Burgomaster read, according to the terms of the law, the articles of the Civil Code, which determine the rights and duties of the married couple, and then, rising, addressed to the Duke of Brabant the usual questions—"Do you consent to take for wife," &c. His Royal Highness rose, and turning towards the King, for his consent, replied in a low voice, but in a very distinct manner—"Yes, Monsieur le Bourgumestre." The same question was afterwards addressed by M. de Brouckère to the Duchess. A slight emotion marked her countenance; she then turned towards his Majesty, but without quitting her seat, and, addressing the Burgomaster, replied, "Yes, Sir." Cries of "Vive le Roi!" "Vivent le Duc et la Duchesse de Brabant!" here burst out, and continued for some time. The marriage being over, the Burgomaster of Brussels came forward, and addressed the Royal couple as follows:—

Monseigneur, Madame—It is the custom for the civil officer to congratulate the persons whose marriage he enregisters. Your Royal Highnesses will permit me not to derogate from that custom, and to congratulate myself on being the organ of the law in so solemn a conjuncture. I have not the pretension to speak to your Royal Highnesses of the duties of your position, for you are well aware that the virtues of princes, as the rays of the sun enlighten the earth, diffuse their beneficial effects over all society. I confine myself to being the echo of the voice of our populations. This union, to which the Church will give its benediction in a few minutes, consolidates for ever our independence, and will be, I am convinced, as productive of happiness to your Royal Highnesses as useful to a nation, at the same time attached to its institutions and devoted to its King; to a nation which from this moment comprises in the same affection the Duke and Duchess de Brabant.

Loud acclamations followed these words. The King and their Royal Highnesses then quitted their seats and approached the table. The Burgomaster presented a pen to his Majesty, who first signed the act of marriage on the two registers, then the Duke de Brabant, the Duchess de Brabant, the Princess Charlotte, and the Count de Flandres signed in their turn, and after them the eight witnesses.

Whilst this formality was being accomplished, the King and the Duke de Brabant conversed with the Burgomaster of Brussels. When all the signatures were given, the King again offered his arm to the Duchess de Brabant, the Duke gave his arm to the Princess Charlotte, and the Royal family, followed by the same personages as on their arrival, left by the great door leading to the private apartments, to take some repose before proceeding to the religious ceremony.

THE RELIGIOUS SOLEMNISATION IN THE CHURCH OF ST. GUDULE.

For the ceremonial marriage the Collegiate Church had been long under repair and decoration, and here the Roman Catholic Church, so potent in Belgium, put forth all that pomp and splendour which is so essential a part of her character. St. Gudule is not a cathedral by title, Mechlin being the ecclesiastical metropolis of Belgium; but, both in dimension and in the beautiful proportions of the interior, St. Gudule surpasses many cathedral churches, for Belgium is one of the most favoured natal soils of pointed architecture; in fact, it was just after the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when the style was introduced, that Bruges, Louvain, and other cities rose to opulence, that the arts began to flourish, that the country was drained, and in the lapse of 200 years more was covered with edifices that show most varied and original applications of the pointed principle.

At half-past ten o'clock the doors of the church were opened to persons supplied with cards. The galleries and tribunes soon became filled with ladies in splendid court dresses, and bearing costly diamonds. The members of the *Corps Diplomatique* in grand uniform, the Senate in costume, the members of the Chamber of Representatives in full dress black, the Court of Cassation, the Court of Appeal, and the Court of Accounts, in robes; and the Tribunal in court dress, afterwards assembled. All the chiefs of the great bodies of the State, the Prince de Ligne, M. Delfosse, Baron de Gerlach, M. Fallon, and M. de Page, were present. Most of the generals of the army, several governors of provinces, and the burgomasters of the towns through which the King and Royal family passed, on their way from Verviers, were also present; as were also all the ministerial functionaries, the echevins, and municipal councillors of Brussels, and a great number of personages of distinction.

The witnesses of the marriage were placed on special *estrades*;

MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BRABANT WITH THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIE OF AUSTRIA.

Lines of Grenadiers of the *regiment d'élite* kept the passage clear in the body of the church. A great number of officers, in Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and English uniforms, occupied a special place.

At eleven o'clock precisely the clergy of Saint Gudule, attended by more than 200 choristers, with albs of lace over red gowns, went, preceded by the cross, to the square of the cathedral, to receive his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, Primate of Belgium; and all the other prelates of the kingdom. Shortly after, amidst the pealing of the organ and the ringing of the great bell, the sacred cortège entered the church. The Bishops were respectively attended by the Vicars-General and Chapters. The Cardinal was nearly the last in the procession. The great ecclesiastical dignitaries took their places in the choir, and then put on their episcopal robes and took the episcopal cross. The singing-boys threw incense on them as they did so.

Soon after, the Swiss of the Royal Household, in splendid uniforms of red and gold, and carrying large halberds, took up their places at the angles of the transept. The doors of the side naves were then opened, and as many of the public as could be accommodated were admitted.

In the centre of the lofty nave rose a *baldaquin*, which seemed nearly a hundred feet in height; huge old tapestries, half faded with the lapse of centuries, enclosed the space in front of the altar. A dim religious light was all that the antique painted windows allowed to penetrate from the dull, unfriendly outer air; but a long array of massive candelabra poured the light of thousands and thousands of wax-lights on whole legions of priests, clad in white, who thronged, in perfect order, the high ascending gradations of the altar, in front of which sat the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin, Primate of the kingdom, on a gorgeous throne, surrounded by his suffragan bishops, with their high golden crosiers rising over their heads. In the centre space, under the *baldaquin*, were the chair of the King and kneeling cushions for the Royal pair—all as rich as gold, velvet, and embroidery could make them; while on each side the diplomatic corps, the Senate, the Court, the camp, the city, were all represented by endless tiers of dignitaries, in stars, ribbons, feathers, laces, and brilliants.

As mid-day approached, low distant huzzas were heard from time to time, louder again, and louder still, till the noise from without reached the echoes of the grandly pillared aisles and vaulted roofs. The acclamations of the crowd announced the arrival of the King and the august couple. The great bell again began ringing, and the organ pealed anew. The Cardinal Archbishop and the Bishops advanced to the great door to receive

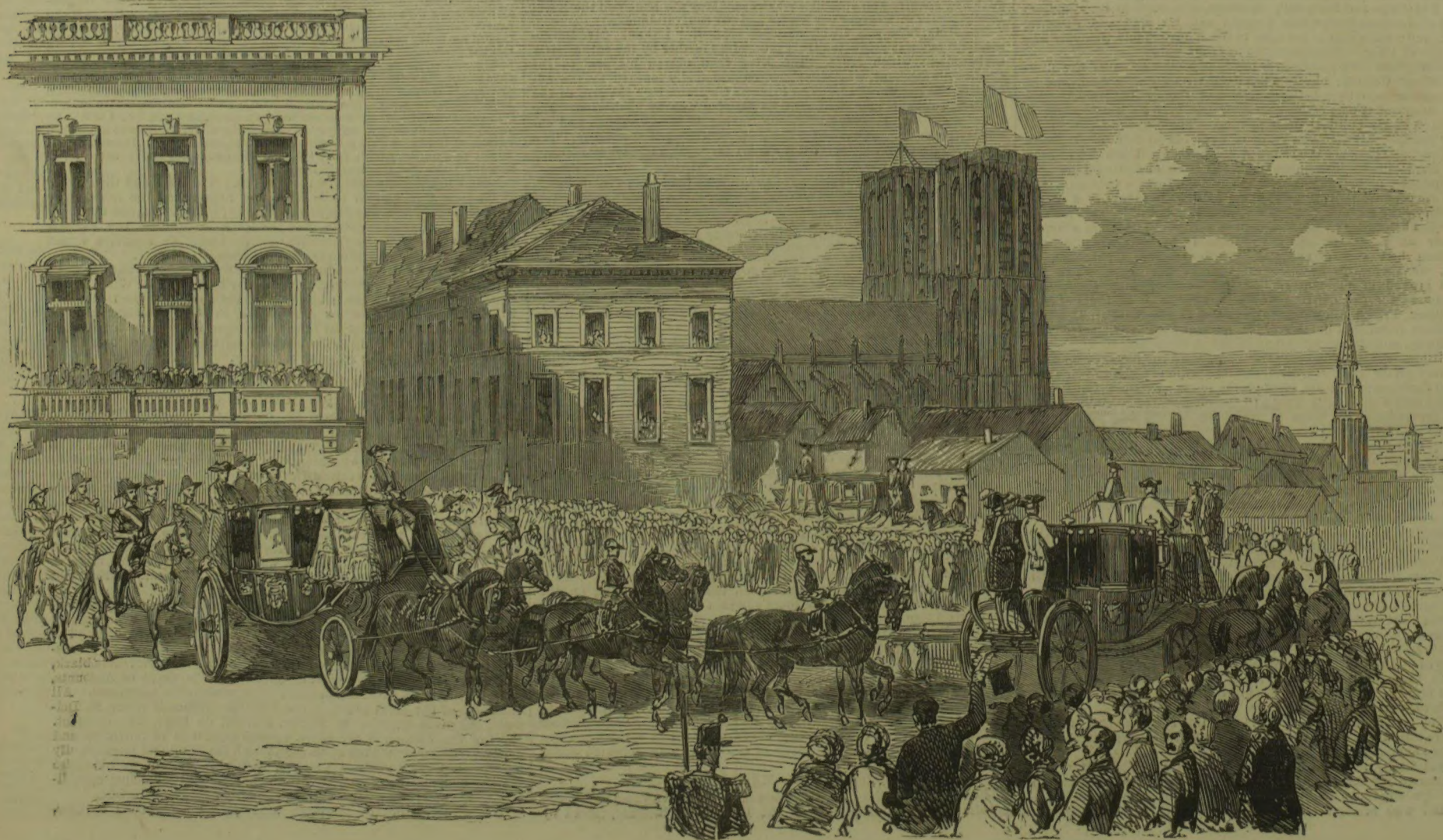


THE BRIDAL PROCESSION ENTERING THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS.

his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses. (*Vide Illustration.*) A prolonged blast of trumpets of fine intonation, without a single flat note, announced the entry of the bridal procession; and the King, the Duchess (with long held train of silver cloth), and the Princess, moved up the living avenue to their places under the canopy.

The Royal cortège advanced up the church in the following order:—The Clergy of Brussels with the crucifix, the Dominicans, the Canons, the Bishops, the Cardinal, the King leading the Princess, the Duke de Brabant conducting the Princess Charlotte, the Count de Flandres, and a brilliant staff. On arriving at the entrance to the choir, the Cardinal indicated to the august couple the places they were to occupy. The Duke de Brabant took the right hand side of the Duchess. The King seated himself between the Princess Charlotte and the Count de Flandres. The Duchess was very pale, and appeared greatly affected, and it was with an uncertain step that she advanced towards the *prie-Dieu*. The Princess appeared to all to be fully aware of the importance of the grave and holy act she was about to accomplish. The emotion of her Imperial and Royal Highness was shared by all present.

The bride and bridegroom then knelt, and the ceremony commenced with a prayer. The Cardinal Archbishop, when all were seated, himself seated on his throne, and wearing his mitre, and surrounded by all the Bishops, then read a discourse to the Royal pair, monitory of things needful in their new state and highly responsible position, which was listened to with all the decorum requisite on such an occasion. Their Royal Highnesses then knelt on velvet cushions, and the nuptial benediction was given to them. Whilst they were still kneeling, and absorbed in prayer, the celebration of the mass commenced. When the host was raised, all the troops presented at arms. The spectacle at that moment was most imposing. The marriage service was then read, and the nuptial benediction pronounced by the Cardinal, after which the deep peals of the organ were heard, and a subdued but sublime mass choral swelled on the ear, the incense curled on high; and at intervals a salute of 101 guns measured the progress of the scene. A solemn *Te Deum* was sung with thrilling power by a grand orchestra; the Cardinal Archbishop, assisted by the bishops, officiating at the altar. Appropriate *morceaux* by Cherubini, Palestrina, and Mozart, were also performed. The ceremony terminated at half-past one o'clock, and the Royal party then retired. They were attended to the door of the church by the Cardinal, the bishops, and the clergy. On their return through the streets to the palace, the Royal party was greeted with the most enthusiastic acclamations.



THE BRIDAL CORTÈGE PROCEEDING TO ST. GUDULE.



HISTORICAL PROCESSION, AT BRUSSELS, IN CELEBRATION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE DE BRABANT WITH THE ARCHDUCHESS MARIE OF AUSTRIA.

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The seventh season was completed on Saturday the 20th—Tuesday, April 2, having been the opening representation. There have been sixty-four performances and eighteen operas, thus subdivided:—Rossini's "Guglielmo Tell" seven times, "Il Barbiere" twice, and "Otello" once; Donizetti's "Favorita" four times, "Lucresia Borgia" eight times, "Maria de Rohan" three times, and the "Elisir d'Amore" once; Bellini's "Norma" thrice, and "Puritani" four times; Verdi's "Rigoletto" six times, and "Ernani" once; Auber's "Masaniello" thrice; Spohr's "Jessonda" twice; Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini" once; Mozart's "Don Giovanni" once; Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" eight times, "Le Prophète" five times, and "Roberto" four times. In addition to these entire works, it must be added that the first act of "Norma" has been given four times, the last act of "Il Barbiere" twice, the cavern act of "Roberto" once; and the last act of "La Favorita" once, in order to strengthen the night's bill, by the combination of all "the talents." The ballets and divertissements have been "La Fille Mal Gardée," "Le Diable à Quatre," and "Fleur-de-lis." There have been forty-six subscription nights; and eighteen extra, or non-subscription nights—some of which have been given on Mondays and Fridays, instead of the ordinary opera evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The only morning concert of the season has been that of Mrs. Anderson.

The artistes who have sustained the lyric works have been Grisi, Madame Castellan, Madame Bosio, Madame Jullienne, Madame Tedesco, Madame Medori, Mdle. Albini, Mdle. Didié, Mdle. Cotti, Mdle. Bellini; Mario, Tamberlik, Lucchesi, Mei, Soldi, Stigelli (tenors); Formès, Zelger, Rommi, Polonini, Rache, Gregorio, Tagliafico, Belletti, and Ronconi (bass and barytones).

The chief dancers have been Mdle. Plunkett, Mdle. Yelva, Mdle. Besson, Mdle. Marmet, Mdle. Kolemberg, and M. Desplaces.

On reference to the pledges of the prospectus, it will be found that the directors have kept faith with their subscribers. Mdle. Donzelli, it is true, was promised, but in her place Madame Tedesco appeared; and of the six novelties—the management having only pledged itself to three for "positive production"—Spohr's "Jessonda," Verdi's "Rigoletto," and Berlioz's "Benvenuto Cellini," were selected and brought out.

Although there has been some really very grand specimens of executive skill during the past campaign, and there is sufficient evidence of good intention on the part of the direction, it is impossible to conceal the fact that the theatre can scarcely be stated to have sustained the fame of former years. It is not to be believed that this falling off has arisen, as some persons have suggested, from the want of competition. It must be ascribed to the fashionable influences of a London season, in no small degree. The number of private concerts has been immense, and for these the Italian singers have been engaged, not only to the great inconvenience of the regular service of the theatre, but to the absolute damage of the establishment—inasmuch as any attempt to induce the "stars" to study new parts was found an impossibility. Moreover, the musical director and conductor, Mr. Costa, having on his hands the Philharmonic Society and the Sacred Harmonic Society, besides concerts at the Palace, &c., is physically unable to give that time and attention to the production of new works which they absolutely require. Hence it is that so many careless and slovenly executions of even old operas have been remarked. Then, again, there is a determined resolution on the part of the Italian artistes to put down, if they can—fortunately for art they cannot—every school of composition except their own. This suicidal policy has already destroyed several great European lyric establishments. Music in Italy died with Bellini and Donizetti. Verdi has dramatic power and fancy, but he is not strong enough to be their successor; and it is, therefore, to the French, German, and English composers, past and present, that managers must look for operas to vary the repertory. There are still productions of Mozart not yet essayed—there are inspirations of Glück not yet attempted—there are compositions of Spontini, Mercadante, Weber, Auber, yet untried. Fashion may pronounce for certain masters, but the only solid foundation of a well-organised lyric theatre must be based on the principle of producing works of every school, without distinction of country. The culture of the most elevated art may be slow in gaining ground, but its progress is sure; there is yearly an increasing aptitude amongst the educated classes of English society for works of the highest order of merit, alike appealing to the heart and understanding. The humanizing influence of musical art in the minds of an intellectual auditory is undeniable. The true test of the greatness of an opera is in its durability; and that which is truly original and suggestive—no matter in what style—must be essentially irresistible. But it is not alone the wonder and admiration of the learned musician which must be provoked, there must be melody and effect to fascinate the most ignorant auditor susceptible of emotion. It is not by abuse of acknowledged masterpieces of the modern Italian school—such as "Lucia," "Norma," "Sonnambula," &c.—that amateurs will be convinced of the beauties of a Mozartian score—of its florid accompaniments; of its delicate and nervous counterpoint; of its exquisite vocal form; and of its endless charms of ingenious and fanciful instrumentation. The great drawbacks for art-progress in London are bigotry and intolerance. It seems to be a fixed resolve of professional minds of a certain class not to look at the operatic repertory as they would glance at a picture-gallery—in order to admire the force of contrast, and taste the delights of variety.

Our returns will almost suffice to explain the doings of the past campaign. Of the new artistes—Mdme. Tedesco, Mdme. Medori, Mdle. Albini, and Mdle. Didié—not one has advanced beyond a *succès d'estime*. A great contralto is yet a want; and it is a patent fact that there is no singer who can enter the lists with Grisi and Viardot. Mdle. Wagner is still looming in the distance; but, however great her Teutonic fame, she has yet to be tried by the London standard, which so remorselessly destroys artistic celebrities. In fact, until the Continental reputation be now confirmed here, foreign celebrities are of no value in our market.

The reasons of the failures of the "Jessonda" and "Benvenuto Cellini," have been so recently explained in our columns, that it would be useless to touch again on the untoward events. If Verdi's "Rigoletto" had been the last, instead of the first, of novelties, its doom would have been certain after the Italian cabal against the French composer. As it was, Bosio's charming vocalisation, Mario's delicious singing, and Ronconi's sublime acting, saved the work from remorseless condemnation.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

This establishment, which seems destined to such singular vicissitudes, was re-opened with an operatic company, composed, apparently, of all nations, including, perhaps, the unknown tongues. It is impossible to notice seriously such a strange performance as that of Weber's "Der Freyschütz," even although the cast included Herr Formès, Caspar and Herr Reichardt's Max. Madame Caradori and Madame Zimmermann, the *Agatha* and *Anna*, have certain pretensions, but not of a nature to satisfy the cravings of a London audience. This has been an ill advised under-aking, which must end unfavourably, and already has the theatre been closed for a "night dress rehearsal," as the bills explained, for "Lucresia Borgia." Handel's "Acis and Galatea," is promised for to-night (Saturday).

The new decimal coinage is to be based on the *mil*, one thousand of which will make the present pound; 100, one florin; 50, one shilling; and 10, one cent; the sixpence will be 25 mils; and the present crown, 250 mils. The cent and two-cent pieces will be of silver; while pieces of 1, 2, and 5 mils will be of copper.

Some thieves broke into a house at Garstang, last week, and robbed it. A pill-box, which had written on the lid, "To be taken three times a day," but which really contained some sovereigns, was left. The thieves were not aware of the value of the "pills," or they would have gladly "taken them," if not exactly according to the directions.

A company has been formed at St. Petersburg, with the authorisation of the Government, for making a railroad between Riga and Dunaberg. The capital of the company is to be £8,600,000 fr. The Government guarantees 4½ per cent, but in fifty-six years the road is to become the property of the state.

Literature.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ASTRONOMY. For the use of Schools and Students. By J. R. HIND, F.R.A.S.—ELEMENTS OF EXPERIMENTAL AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c. Edited by JABEZ HOGG, M.R.C.S.—ELECTRIC SCIENCE: ITS HISTORY, PHENOMENA, AND APPLICATIONS. By F. C. BAKEWELL.—THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, AND MECHANICAL DRAWING BOOK. For the use of Schools, Students, and Artizans. By ROBERT SCOTT BURN.—Ingram, Cooke, and Co.

The desire for information in all those branches of science which have, even in the remotest degree, a practical bearing, is the distinguishing characteristic of the present age. This has manifested itself more especially since the Great Exhibition than it did previously; because it then became apparent to every reflecting visitor that the only certain road to maintain superior excellence in the arts, or to advance our manufactures, was an exact knowledge of all those laws by which nature regulates her works.

With a view to meet the growing demand for scientific knowledge, the works above-named have been published by the proprietors of the "Illustrated Library," as the first portion of a series which is to embrace the entire circle of the Natural Sciences, and those auxiliary aids which the study of them requires.

These works derive considerable advantages from the immense number of illustrations which adorn and explain the text. It is at all times difficult to render scientific truths, which have been arrived at by a system of research scarcely understood by the ordinary student, intelligible in common language. Beyond this, with new truths there naturally must arise new ideas; and both the truths and the deductions from them require the creation of a new system of signs—a fresh order of words. These, consequently, increase the difficulties of study in any of those branches which are the most valuable from the numerous discoveries to which they have led. In the same way as it would lead to great confusion to call a newly-discovered animal or plant by an epithet which had already been applied to a familiar object, it becomes injudicious—and it is indeed, in many cases, impossible—to express a new truth by an old name. On this account particularly our scientific works cannot be too profusely illustrated—if they are intended to carry conviction, or even to be understood by the popular mind. Popular treatises are commonly mis-understood. It is not necessary that a popular book should be a superficial book, or that it should fail to present scientific truths with close exactness. It is admitted, that many works professing to be popular, are rather evidences of the author's powers of imagination and examples of presumptuous ignorance, than of that exactness which all philosophy demands. It is satisfactory, therefore, to know that a set of works, intended for instructing those who have not yet acquired the rudiments of science, are in progress of preparation, which can be relied upon for their exact character; and which, by their illustrations, promise to render every truth familiar. The amount of false science afloat is exceedingly large, and hence it is that we find the unwary and ill-educated public open to deception on every hand. It is only necessary for some charlatan to attach the word electricity to any scheme, and he may make sure of a profitable game; it is the *Open Sesame* for the speculator's pocket—of which we have at the present moment more than one glaring example in this metropolis.

Wise the Government have established a department of science, and they appear resolved to give the same advantages in the establishment of local schools of science as have been afforded in local schools of design. The people, by their own advancing intelligence, have impelled their governors to this. Let the people still be true to themselves—self-reliant and independent; and since state coaches are ever tardy vehicles, do that for themselves which the Government offers to do for them, and advance industrial instruction throughout the length and breadth of the land, while the Department is determining the path which it may pursue.

The books before us are aids to such a movement; but we must hasten to a more detailed examination of their contents.

The first on our list is Astronomy, written by the "planet-finder," Hind, whose powers of observation and unwearying industry have been so successful as to add no fewer than eight planets to our knowledge of the solar system. Mr. Hind has already written several works of much value on astronomical science; and the present work, from its lucid character and its strict and guarded exactness, forms really a valuable contribution to the literature of astronomy. This may be shown by a short extract, explaining the views which led to the discovery of the minor planets alluded to, which are now twenty-three in number, revolving around the sun between Mars and Jupiter:—

Towards the end of the last century, Professor Bode, of Berlin, had pointed out a singular relation between the mean distance of the planets then known, including Uranus, from which it was conjectured that a planet probably existed between Mars and Jupiter; and it was mainly owing to the strong impression created among astronomers by the publication of Bode's relation of distances that a plan of searching out the latent body was devised and speedily put in execution. This so-called "law" has, consequently, acquired great celebrity; but has failed—partially at least, in the case of Neptune, which was unknown to Bode. In its most simple form it is expressed as follows:—To the numbers 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 96, 192 (in which series, it will be observed, each number after the second is double the preceding one), add the number 4 in succession, and the sums will represent approximately the relative mean distances of the planets, including Uranus—that of the Earth being 10. Thus:—

Adding 4 to 0	the sum is	4	nearly the distance of	Mercury
" 4 to 3	"	7	"	Venus
" 4 to 6	"	10	which is the distance of	Earth
" 4 to 12	"	16	nearly the distance of	Mars
" 4 to 24	"	28	"	"
" 4 to 48	"	52	"	Jupiter
" 4 to 96	"	100	"	Saturn
" 4 to 192	"	196	"	Uranus

This relation indicates a planet between Mars and Jupiter, at a mean distance from the Sun of about 28; and it is curious enough that Ceres, the first of the new planets in order of discovery, was found to be situated almost precisely at this distance. The subsequent discovery of Pallas and Juno in the same region led Dr. Olbers to suspect that these small planets are in fact parts of a much larger one, which moved at a remote period near the same mean distance, but by some great convulsion had been shattered in fragments. This idea has received considerable weight from the more recent discovery of so many small bodies belonging to the same group, and the mutual intersection of their orbits in about 180° of longitude, or in the sign Virgo, which has induced some astronomers to think a great planet may have met with some fearful catastrophe in that part of space.

The "Elements of Natural Philosophy" is written in the best possible spirit. The editor's desire being, as he expresses it, "to aid the progress of our countrymen to that mental position their untiring industry merits, to fertilise the seeds of genius, to promote sound education, to give that elevating tone to the popular mind so productive of happiness, to implant a love of knowledge in the minds of youth, with a full appreciation of the wonders of the works of God." This compact volume exhibits the powers of condensation in the editor; and, as far as we have examined the volume, is a careful selection of all the more striking applications of science. The woodcut illustrations are exceedingly good, and peculiarly instructive.

In immediate connection with this volume is Mr. Bakewell's "Electric Science." Mr. Bakewell is well known as the inventor of a beautiful electro-chemical printing telegraph; and hence, as may be inferred, has a perfect knowledge of the science he has undertaken to describe. The best authorities have, in every instance been consulted; and great care taken in the descriptions of the experiments, and their results. By a careful study of this book, a good practical knowledge of electricity may be obtained. All the applications of this power, in particular, are described in a peculiarly happy manner. We cannot but regret that the author has thought it necessary to do with table-moving: the necessity for including this in a scientific treatise is a sad satire upon the intelligence of Englishmen in 1853. As in all the other works, the illustrations here are exceedingly good and instructive. One of the larger prints, however—Franklin's Kite Experiment—requires a remark. The artist has not attended to the author's description; and he may lead some young electrician into danger. Franklin is represented as holding the string of his kite: the consequence of this would be, that all the electricity would pass through his body and that of his son—he leans on the boy's shoulder. Franklin knew better than this: he attached the hempen thread of his kite by a silk line to an upright pole stuck in the ground; and, as Mr. Bakewell describes it—

Having raised the kite in the air, he looked anxiously for the results, as some thunder clouds passed over it, but for some time without any sign of electricity. At length, as he was about despairing of success, he perceived some fibres of the hempen string to stand erect, and to avoid one another, just as they would have done if electrified. He then pre-

sented his knuckle to a key attached to the string, and to his unutterable delight received a spark.

The "Illustrated Mechanical Drawing Book" is a valuable contribution in a line too much neglected as a branch of education. There is much simplicity in the mode of instruction adopted; and any young man following the several lessons in the order they are laid down, may teach himself most readily all the principles of that variety of drawing, which is broadly distinguished from art, and which is purely mechanical in its details. We could almost have desired that Mr. Burn had made the distinction broader than he has; but we find a work on "Civil and Mechanical Engineering" is contemplated in the series; and this will, no doubt, exemplify the full value of the purely mechanical appliances of plan and engineering drawing. If the other works of this series are equal in their character to those now issued, a valuable library of educational works on science will be placed in the hands of the public.

THE PRACTICE OF PHOTOGRAPHY. By PHILIP H. DELAMOTTE. Illustrated with a Calotype Portrait, taken by the Collodion Process. Cundall, B. and Street.

A year only has elapsed since, by the exertions of a few scientific men, aided by the press, the patentee of the Calotype process surrendered his right, which had for thirteen years remained almost dormant and useless: from that day up to the present, the rapid strides made towards perfecting this beautiful process have been truly surprising. The most important of the improvements effected was that by Mr. Scott Archer, who, in August, 1851, discovered that, by spreading a film of collodion over a surface of glass, we possessed a medium capable of producing pictures with a rapidity and detail never before seen. This gave an impetus to the scientific inquiries of others; and the result has been, that we now have pictures produced with surprising beauty and marvellous finish. Investigators, by publishing the results of their individual labours, have aided in effecting this; and in the manual before us we have presented to us all the recent improvements put forth in a collected form with so much clearness, that a person before unacquainted with the art, might, in a very short time, work out with success the Collodion or paper processes. The author has appended what we have never before seen attempted in books of the kind—a well-arranged chapter upon the chemicals employed, with their composition and especial characters. At page 95 a grave error occurs with regard to the *ammonia nitrate of silver*; this has evidently been confounded with the *ammonia chloride*, and is stated to be dangerous and explosive. A much stronger solution than that required for photographic purposes has been long used as a marking ink for linen, and we have never yet heard of an accident occurring, nor do we think it at all liable to lead to one; although, by being kept in a combined state, it loses much of its useful qualities, and is not so susceptible to the action of light in the camera. We would, moreover, remark that he has no authority for the alteration of the word albumen into *albumin*; nor can we believe the inferior specimen of the process, given as a frontispiece, any recommendation to the art, although it is an attempt in the right direction for the purposes of art illustration.

THE CROOK AND THE SWORD, THE HEIR OF LORN, and other POEMS. By FRANCIS FITZHUGH. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter.

The two principal poems in this volume are very different in subject and style, but both have their distinctive merits, and, from the contrast, display to great advantage the versatility of the author. The miscellaneous pieces are characterised by genuine piety—pathetic without any tinge of querulousness, and impressive without the cant of morbid inflation.

"The Crook and the Sword" is a domestic tale of humble life, the moral aim of which is to denounce drunkenness, to praise the virtues of married life, to paint the pangs of remorse, and to describe the consolations of repentance. If we may hazard a conjecture, based on the internal evidence of this poem, we should give Mr. Fitzhugh credit for a special admiration of Crabbe and Goldsmith; for we recognize the minute pencilings of the "Tales of the Hall," and the plaintive sweetness of the "Deserted Village." There is no imitation in the sense of plagiarism, but there is that resemblance which the study of a particular model always imparts, when the mind of the reader is so constituted as to appreciate his author, and sympathise with his inner feelings. This happy combination of the styles of the two poets to whom we have referred, appears to us blended together at page nine, commencing with the line

Down in the valley, where the silver stream

and terminating with

On Passion's tide, 'neath Life's inclement skies.

We might refer to other passages of similar sweetness and clearness, but these cannot escape even a careless reader; and we will only add that the smoothness of the versification is almost equal to that of Rogers, in the "Pleasures of Memory."

"The Heir of Lorn" is in a loftier strain. The scene is laid in the Mull of Kintyre, and "the period chosen for the story is about the beginning of the thirteenth century, long after the arrival of St. Columba on these shores." This poem is, therefore, of a romantic cast, full of the chivalry and demonology in which Walter Scott delighted. The poem, like the preceding one, is written in hexameter verse; but there are some spirited songs, of various metres, introduced. Perhaps Mr. Fitzhugh would win higher favour were he more impulsive in the structure of his verse. A little abruptness would break down the sense of sameness. The finest scenery in the world is diverse in its features. If Mr. Fitzhugh would be a little less ornate, he would, in all probability, become a greater favourite.

TEMPLE-BAR THE CITY GOLGOTHA. By a MEMBER of the INNER TEMPLE. Bogue.

Although this small quarto bears the name of the only survivor of the City bars and gates, this must be considered as the peg, or spike, whereon the writer has placed his subject, rather than bespeaking the actual contents of his book. The awful question of capital punishments of past ages associated with the present Bar, is here sought to be illustrated rather than discussed; and the garniture of our public buildings with the heads of the victims of sanguinary laws is not here restricted to the examples upon Temple-bar, which was the last place of these horrible displays of legal vengeance, and ineffectual terrors to evil-doers. London-bridge and Westminster-hall bore traitors' heads, until the building of the present Temple-bar, which then became "the City Golgotha." The last head was swept by the wind from the top of the Bar about 1772; and the criminal events which led to the grim tenure through the intervening century, narrated in chronological order, have supplied the staple of the present volume, which is appropriately concluded with a few suggestions for the better rendering of our criminal proceedings conducive to the great end of all legislation—the repression of crime, and the reformation of the criminal. The book is not, therefore, of merely historical or antiquarian interest, but aims at a higher import. It has a pair of characteristic illustrations: one showing the Bar at the commencement of the eighteenth century; and the other, from a scarce print in the author's possession, shows the heads of Townly and Fletcher, the rebels, executed, and exposed on the Bar in 1746. By the way, the late J. T. Smith, in 1825, conversed with a person who remembered that when the above heads were so exposed, a man stood in Leicester-fields with a telescope, to give the boys a sight of them for a halfpenny each—so thinly were the streets built at that time.

A YOUNG TRAVELLER'S JOURNAL OF A TOUR IN NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA, DURING THE YEAR 1850. With numerous Illustrations by the Authoress; Engraved by T. Bolton. London: T. Bosworth.

We learn from the preface to this amusing, and, in many points, instructive, volume, that the authoress had only attained her twelfth year a week before starting for America; and that the work was sent to press when she was only thirteen. She professes not to be "a candidate for the honours of books of travel in general," and only writes for children of her own age. This is very modest, and, no doubt, very sincere; but we can assure our youthful authoress that she need not fear a comparison with some more matured writers who have paid a flying visit to the United States, and returned utterly ignorant of facts, though saturated with prejudice. She evinces an amiable and kindly spirit, and does justice to the virtues of our Transatlantic brethren. With some slight errors, her style is correct, and frequently elegant.

MEMORIALS OF THEOPHILUS TRIVIAL. By THOMAS T. LYNCH. Longman and Co.

This volume addresses itself to thoughtful piety. It is aphoristic in manner and style. He who reads it carefully will read it often. There is an air of freshness in its prose and poetry; while the earnestness of the writer is visible in every page. It is eminently suggestive, and well calculated to kindle meditation in the indifferent. We can commend it heartily to old and young, and to religionists of every denomination.

LITERARY MISCELLANIES.—No. V.

AN INVETERATE PLAY-GOER.

Mr. Britton, in his "Autobiography," relates:—"Amongst human eccentricities and singularities of character may be mentioned one of an old friend of mine, James Peller Mal'colm, author of "Londonum Itedivum," who, after sitting all day in the reading-room of the British Museum, or at his house in Somers-town, regularly spent his evening in the gallery of Sadler's Wells. Purchasing a season ticket, he made it a practice to go every night, to witness repetitions of the same burlettas, pan-omimes, and other performances, by the same performers. In the same theatre, on the same seat, and witnessing the same routine of objects, I often met my plodding friend, whose conversation on parkoot of the same monotonous character as his daily and nightly practice."

NIGHT ON MONT BLANC, BY ALBERT SMITH.

The stars had come out, and, looking over the plateau, I soon saw the moonlight lying cold and silvery on the summit, stealing slowly down the very track by which the sunset glories had passed upward and away. But it came so tardily, that I knew it would be hours before we derived any actual benefit from the light. One after another the guides fell asleep, until only three or four remained round the embers of the fire, thoughtfully smoking their pipes. And then silence, impressive beyond expression, reigned over our isolated world. Often and often, from Chamouni, I had looked up at evening towards the darkening position of the Grands Mulets, and thought, almost with shuddering, how awful it must be for men to pass the night in such a remote, eternal, and frozen wilderness. And now I was lying there—in the very heart of its ice-bound and appalling solitude. In such close communion with nature in her grandest aspect, with no trace of the actual living world beyond the mere speck that our little party formed, the mind was carried far away from its ordinary trains of thought—a solemn emotion of mingled awe and delight, and yet self-perception of abject nothingness, alone rose above every other feeling. A vast untrodden region of cold, and silence, and death, stretched out far and away from us on every side; but above, heaven, with its countless watchful eyes, was over all!

AN APPLICANT FOR THE POST LAUREATESHIP.

When Cibber felt that he was no longer young, he wrote to the Lord Chamberlain—or some one at White's did for him—asking to have the laurel given, at his death to a certain Mr. Jones. Here is the letter (the then Lord Chamberlain was the Duke of Grafton):—

May it please your Grace, I know no nearer way of repaying your favours for these last twenty years than by recommending the bearer, Mr. Henry Jones, for the vacant laurel: Lord Chesterfield will tell you more of him. I don't know the day of my death, but while I live I shall not cease to be, Your Grace's, &c. COLLEY CIBBER.

—When Walpole asked Lord Chesterfield who this Mr. Jones was, he replied, "that a better poet would not take the post, and a worse ought not to have it."—*Athenaeum*.

AUTHORSHIP OF "JUNIUS'S LETTERS."

In the last number of the "North British Review," an article on Junius, attributed to Sir David Brewster, brings forward anew the claims of the Rev. Lachlan Maclean to the authorship. Maclean was a literary man in London at that period, and is known to have written able political papers. Through Earl Temple's influence he was recommended to a church living in Ireland, where he disappeared after the Junius commotion. The statements of Sir David Brewster form an interesting chapter in the history of the controversy. In the *Witness* newspaper, the editor, Mr. Hugh Miller, has some able and ingenious comments on the article in the *North British*, and on the question generally. Mr. Miller agrees with those who think that the claims of Lord Temple, and even of Sir Philip Francis, are finally disposed of, while more inquiry must be made as to Mr. Maclean and Lord Lyttelton. Mr. Miller seems to have a strong impression that Lord Lyttelton was the man, and says he has seen no satisfactory reply to the article in the *Quarterly Review* in which his claims were urged.—*Literary Gazette*.

ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

It would appear from a statement made by Mr. Layard, that since the publication of his second work, remains have been found of a much earlier period than any previously taken from the Assyrian mounds. From an inscription interpreted by Dr. Hincks, it would even seem that temples existed of the nineteenth or twentieth century before Christ—ascending almost to the earliest known Egyptian period. The annals of those Assyrian kings who are mentioned in Scripture, and who were closely connected with the Jewish people, have not yet been fully completed; and the chronicles of the wars with Samaria, and of the destruction of that city, are as yet, unfortunately, not entire, although reference to them has been met with on several fragments. It is believed that diligent research will speedily supply the missing information.—*Prospectus of the Assyrian Society*.

PORTRAIT OF LINNÆUS.

At a late meeting of the Linnæan Society, the secretary announced the donation, on the part of the retiring president, Mr. Brown, of a valuable addition to the society's collection of paintings, being a portrait of Linnæus, copied by Professor Paech from the original painting by Roehn, in the possession of the Royal Academy of Stockholm; described in Maton's general view of the writings of Linnæus as the most striking and characteristic likeness ever executed. The copy now presented to the society was originally painted for Archibishop von Troil, by whom it was sent as a present to the late Sir Joseph Banks.

BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, AND GENERAL BURGOTNE.

I remember (says Gardiner, in his "Music and Friends") the plan of the Battle of Bunker's hill, fought June 17th, 1775, being published in the *Leicester Journal*, and how interested the Dis-senters were in the struggle, as friends to civil and religious liberty: The capture of General Burgoyne and the whole of his army, early in the contest, was an event that raised the enthusiasm of the Americans, and promised them ultimate success. How that General must have blushed when compelled to lay down his arms to a foe whom he had treated with such gross contempt. Poets and musicians have nothing to do with arms. Though Burgoyne did not shine in the field, yet, as a bard, he was pre-eminent. See his beautiful song—

Why will Maria, when I gaze,
My ravished eyes reprove,
And chide them from the only face,
They can behold with love.

THE TIMES OF THE CRUSADERS.

Rude were the manners then: man and wife ate off the same trencher; a few wooden-handled knives, with blades of rugged iron, were a luxury for the great; candles unknown. A servant-girl held a torch at supper; one, or at most two, mugs of coarse brown earthenware, formed all the drinking-apparatus in a house. Rich gentlemen wore clothes of unlined leather. Ordinary persons scarcely ever touched flesh meat. Noble mansions drunk little or no wine in summer—a little corn seemed wealth. Women had trivial marriage-portions; even ladies dressed extremely plain. The chief part of a family's expense was what the males spent in arms and horses, none of which, however, were either very good or very showy: and grandees had to lay out money on their lofty towers. In Dante's comparatively polished times, ladies began to paint their cheeks by way of finery, going to the theatre; and to use less assiduity in spinning and plying their distaff.—SIR JOHN TAAFE'S *History of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem*.

HISTORICAL PROPHECY.

We quote the following remarkable sentences from Gibbon, relating to the predicted rule of Russia in Constantinople. They occur in chapter iv. of his history:—"The memory of these Arctic fleets that seemed to descend from the polar circle, left a deep impression of terror on the Imperial city. By the vulgar of every rank, it was asserted and believed, that an equestrian statue in the square of Taurus was secretly inscribed with a prophecy, how the Russians, in the last days should become masters of Constantinople. In our own time, a Russian armament, instead of sailing from the Borysthene, has circumnavigated the continent of Europe! and the Turkish capital has been threatened by a squadron of strong and lofty ships of war, each of which, with its naval science and thundering artillery, could have sunk or scattered a hundred canoes such as those of their ancestors. Perhaps the present generation may yet behold the accomplishment of the prediction—of a rare prediction, of which the style is unambiguous and the date unquestionable."

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS'S SITTERS.

How very few of Sir Joshua's sitters are now alive—not, we suspect, more than three. The present Lord Fitzwilliam, now in his sixty-eighth year, stood to Sir Joshua; and one of the treasures of Wentworth-house, in Yorkshire, is a well-preserved full-length of his Lordship when a boy of five years old—painted in Sir Joshua's best manner. Lord Fitzwilliam just recollects sitting to the great painter.—*Athenaeum*.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.



ALTHOUGH we have already fully illustrated the Summer Fashions, and although the majority of our ladies have left Paris for the country and the watering-places, and the Parisian dressmakers and fashionable modistes have little to do, there are still a few noteworthy points. The colour red is particularly sought after, principally for bonnets, and their trimmings; but it is a trying and difficult colour for wearers. Persons of pale complexions, for whom it is little suitable, modify it by nets (Tulles) and white blondes, or green foliage.

Evening Caps.—Head-dresses for balls are red, mixed with black velvet, or lace. A great many head-dresses are worn of service-berries (Sorbier); their red tufts admit of being disposed and adjusted in the most agreeable manner for evening dress.

We have also to record the return, a little late, it is true, of a fashion laid aside a few years since—namely, the material *paille lisse* for bonnets, which reappears, however, of an improved description, fine, light tissue, and of white colour, which gives it (at a little distance) the appearance of *paille-de-riz*. It is made up and ornamented in the same manner as the open and worked straw which has been worn for the last four years. Bands of straw are placed alternately with black velvet, on which are embroidered red flowers, as-orting with the flower which is placed on the bonnet: the red poppy, the service-berries, and red carnations, are the flowers most worn. It is probable that this mixture of red and black is a fashion imported from Spain, worn at St. Cloud, and thence imitated in Paris. All dresses are now made to protect the wearer as much as possible from the rays of the sun: consequently, nearly all the bodies are made high, a *basques*, with pagoda sleeves, and under sleeves of jaconet, closed at the wrist; worn with gloves of Swedish leather, of the shape called *mousquetaire*. Add to this a *capuche*, or hood-shaped bonnet, in white jaconet, lined with

pink; to which is adjusted a large *bailet*, or curtain, which hangs low, and thus protects the neck; place in the hand an *ombrelle*, and you have a person perfectly protected against the ardour of the sun.



The stuffs worn are still the piqué blanc, nankeen, trimmed with coloured lacings or braidings, white ticks or tickens (*coutils*), printed with light-coloured patterns; the same materials in stripes of white and grey, or yellowish thread; printed foulards, without volants; and white jaconets, plain or printed, with or without volants, or with a pattern on the volant to match that of the dress. *Bottines* of stuff are worn, with small heels, laced on the side: buttons have gone out of fashion, and are now only used for the stout leather or kid *bottines* for winter wear. In the evening, the *bottines* are replaced by shoes of coloured stuff, or of black taffetas, upon which are placed a rather large bow of taffetas, serving to make the foot appear smaller; the shoes being worn with or without strings or sandals.

For pardessus, there is nothing new since the last information we gave. Pelisses, round, and somewhat short, which it was attempted to bring again into fashion, have not succeeded. Shawls and mantelets, or mantillas of black lace, are the most in vogue.

A fashionable occupation for ladies in the country is worth mention. A few years ago, all the spare time was devoted to worsted-work (*tapisserie*); then came the open embroidering work, called English embroidery, which was quite the rage. Now the ladies are occupied with embroidering or braiding in patterns on mantillas (mantelets) and small pardessus of silk or of woollen cloth; which assures us that this fashion will continue for autumn and winter until the end of the year.

Fashion for Gentlemen.—The sleeves and collars are worn wider than hitherto; and the skirts of coats continue to be rather short and narrow.

WRECK CHART OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

A VERY interesting return to an order of the House of Commons has just been made by the Harbour Department of the Admiralty. We find in it an abstract of all collisions, accidents, and wrecks of vessels, and the number of lives lost on the shores of the United Kingdom during the year 1850; all of which are most strikingly illustrated on a Wreck Chart. The register is sufficiently dry and bald, and sentiment appears to be sacrificed to statistics. It is painful to think of the apathy which permits notorious evils to exist, for a protracted period, unchecked, because they are everybody's business, but no one's in particular. Bridges totter to their fall, roads remain for years dangerous or impassable, and our shores are strewn with wrecks, yet the reign of indifference is not determined until public attention is attracted by the occurrence of some calamity of surpassing horror, in which the destruction, peradventure, of some illustrious individual is involved. Then the bridge and the road are repaired, the light-house is reared, and the life-boat is built and stationed. It would not be difficult to speculate upon the causes of this strange state of things, and it would easily, perhaps, to trace them to certain idiosyncracies of the Anglo-Saxon race; but it will suffice our present purpose to glance at a few facts revealed in the Wreck Return. That there is a loss of property by shipwreck on our coasts to the extent of about a million and a half every year, we leave to be discussed at "Lloyd's." The public is accustomed to regard all this as matter for insurance calculations; but we doubt whether the most stolid individual can hear unmoved, that there is a loss of life, on our coasts, amounting to between 700 and 800 human beings every year, most of whom leave behind them widows, mothers, sisters, and orphans. This immense sacrifice of human life on our shores is

not on account of the want of exertion to lessen it. The promptitude with which our brave fishermen and seamen peril their lives to save those of others is above all praise. The very women are animated by the same daring and devoted spirit—as witness Grace Darling. The fact is, the unprovided state of our coasts, in regard to life-boats, mortars, and rockets, is disgraceful, and little better than utterly neglected.

It appears that in the year 1850 not less than 681 vessels were wrecked on the coasts and within the seas of the British Isles. Of these 270 were total wrecks; 84 were sunk, by leaks or collisions; 16 were abandoned; and 304 were stranded and damaged, so as to require them to discharge cargo. As nearly as can be ascertained, 780 lives were lost from these casualties. We also learn from the reports of the Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, that, during the year 1851, 701 vessels were wrecked on our coasts; and the number of lives lost, as far as could be ascertained, was 750; and the same documents inform us that the past year (1852) far exceeded the two former periods, as respected shipwrecks, in amount and fatality—no less than 1100 vessels having been wrecked, accompanied by the fearful loss of 900 lives. It is gratifying to add that this old and valuable institution has contributed, through the instrumentality of its life-boats and other means, to the saving of nearly 9000 lives since its first establishment, in 1824. If, however, there is a real spirit of humanity in the land—if the old sympathies of Englishmen for their brave seamen are not dead within us, we trust that those who have wealth and influence will bestir themselves in providing our coasts with more adequate means than at present exist for the preservation of life from shipwreck, before the dark and stormy season of winter, when the mariner is most in need of the aid of the life-boat and her brave crew.



BREAK-UP OF THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.—THE FINALE.

With early dawn on Friday and Saturday morning all were astir at Chobham, and the various detachments mustered about the tents, or went treating and being treated at the canteens. The Artillery, horse and foot, were the first *en route*. They left their cantonments on Friday early in the morning. All the men of the different regiments turned out to greet them as they passed; and while they continued in sight the hills around re-echoed to the cheers which were heartily given and returned on both sides. Directly after, the 19th Regiment, which was cantoned just beside them, commenced their march to Walmer: they were cheered off the ground in the same manner as the Artillery. During the day two troops of the 4th Dragoons, two troops of the 8th Hussars, and three troops of the Scots Greys, set out for their respective destinations. All the men, both horse and foot, carried heavy burdens, for they were in full marching order, and had their rations for the journey as well. In the afternoon, four companies of the Coldstream Guards started for Chichester, to march the whole distance. The bands of the regiments accompanied their respective detachments for a part of the road. After their departure the tents of the men and the stables of the horses were laid level with the ground. A guard of Sappers remained on the ground till Wednesday, in charge and to superintend the removal of the tents, stores, &c.: on which day Lord Seaton's term of command expired.

The accompanying Illustration represents the breaking-up of the Camp, sketched on Saturday morning. Four regiments were drawn up in front of the Queen's pavilion: the Blues, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 8th Hussars, and the Scots Greys. In the Engraving the Hussars are leaving the ground and the Scots Greys are returning their cheers.

On the breaking up of the Camp, the following Memorandum and Orders were issued:—
(Memorandum.)

HORSE GUARDS, August 18, 1853.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has had the honour to convey to Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, and to the officers and men of the two divisions encamped during the summer, the Queen's approbation of their military bearing on each of the occasions when her Majesty passed these troops in review. The 2nd division being about to return to quarters, Lieut.-General Lord Seaton will be pleased to issue a divisional order, expressing his sense of the conduct of the forces confided to him by her Majesty for field instruction. General Viscount Hardinge has had the satisfaction of witnessing, on several occasions, the energy and ability with which the combined movement of the three arms were directed by Lord Seaton; and the result of the summer instruction has fully realised the expectations formed of its success, when entrusted to an officer of Lord Seaton's reputation. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Senior Major-General in the Camp, has manoeuvred the division during the last ten days; and the General Commanding-in-Chief has the honour of congratulating his Royal Highness on the very successful manner in which the troops were handled. The officers of the general staff, before they separate, will receive the Lieutenant-General's orders for collecting the various reports and details relating to field equipments, which will be taken into consideration at an early period, under instructions separately conveyed.

(By direction of his Lordship the General Commanding-in-Chief)

(Signed)

G. BROWN, A.G.



DAYLESFORD HOUSE, WORCESTERSHIRE, THE SEAT OF THE LIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

(Divisional Order.)

On the eve of the departure of the regiments placed under the command of Lord Seaton for their respective quarters, he is desirous of expressing his satisfaction at the perfect state of discipline of the corps encamped, and the order and regularity which has been maintained by them. It is a circumstance reflecting the highest credit on the army, that during the encampment of 16,000 men, but one instance of serious misconduct on the part of the troops has been reported. The Lieutenant-General requests that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, commanding the Cavalry brigade, Colonel Thornton, commanding the brigade of Guards, Major-General Sir Richard England, K.C.B., and Colonel Lockyer, K.H., commanding the 1st and 2nd Infantry brigades; Lieutenant-Colonel Dupries, commanding the Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant-Colonel Vicars, commanding the Royal Engineers, will accept his thanks for the assistance he has received from them; and Colonel Torrens, Assistant-Quartermaster-General; and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, C.B., Assistant-Adjutant-General, for the efficient manner in which the duties of their departments have been carried on during the whole period of the Encampment.

By command,

R. B. Wood, Lieut.-Colonel, A.A.G.

DAYLESFORD HOUSE, THE SEAT OF THE RIGHT HON. WARREN HASTINGS.

DURING the past week the contents of Daylesford House, celebrated as the seat of Warren Hastings, have been dispersed by sale by Messrs. Farebrother, Clark, and Lye. This estate was purchased by Mr. Hastings; it had formerly been in the possession of his family, and here he completely retired from public life. The property comprises the entire parish of Daylesford (except about five acres), and is situated about four miles from Chipping Norton and Stow, and about half a mile from the station on the Oxford and Worcester Railway. The mansion was built for Mr. Hastings, and is delightfully placed in a well-timbered park, and is altogether a well-appointed residence. The property was sold for £30,250 on June 29 last, by direction of the trustees under the will of the late Mrs. Hastings.

The mansion has no striking architectural beauty; but appears to have been fitted and furnished upon a costly scale, mostly in the East Indian taste. Thus the principal drawing-room suite consisted of solid ivory couches, chairs, and tables; and one of the curious items was an Oriental fly-flap, mounted and inlaid with gold, and set with rubies and emeralds. The arms included Persian guns, daggers, and a superb suit of Persian chain-mail armour, inlaid with gold. Among the drawings was an oval portrait of Warren Hastings, in crayons, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, who had written behind it "Be pleased to keep this from the damp and from the sun. T. Lawrence." Mr. Hastings appears to have been a collector of drawings, there being several of rare character and exquisite beauty. Among the pictures were several views in India, painted by Mr. Hodges, R.A.; and Zoffany's celebrated picture of Col. Mordaunt's cock-fight at Lucknow, which has been finely engraved by Erziloom.

As the residence of a statesman memorable in the annals of British India, Daylesford House will ever possess an historic interest; notwithstanding the dispersion of the luxurious items with which the ex-Governor-General sought, as it were, to gild his retirement, and the close of a troubled public life.



"JULIA." "ARROW." "SYLVIE."
COWES REGATTA.—"THE JULIA," WINNER OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CUP.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA, AND CUP RACE.

THE Cup presented by the Royal Yacht Squadron, open to yachts of all nations, was sailed for on Friday last, at Cowes, and the interest which was excited on this occasion almost surpassed that evinced when the celebrated clipper, the *America*, bore away the palm in such style from all competitors.

On this occasion two foreign vessels were induced to enter—the *Sylvie*, an American clipper, which is stated to have beaten everything in her waters, including a conqueror of the far-famed *America*; and the *Aurora Borealis*, a Swedish craft, from which great exploits were anticipated. The *Sverige* having become the property of an English gentleman not a

member of a Royal Club, was disqualified. The following yachts were entered:—

	Tons.	
<i>Aurora Borealis</i> (Swede)	250	Capt. Beckman.
<i>Alarm</i>	248	Mr. J. Weld.
<i>Sylvie</i> (American)	205	Mr. L. A. Depau.
<i>Julia</i>	111	Mr. W. Peareth.
<i>Arrow</i>	102	Mr. T. Chamberlayne.
<i>Aurora</i>	60	Mr. T. Le Marchant.
<i>Osprey</i>	59	Lieut.-Col. R. W. Huey.

The course was from the Club-house to the Nab Light, and from thence fifteen miles to sea, round a steamer, and back to the starting-post.

The *Julia* took a lead on the first of the ebb-tide. The *Sylvie* soon

set her mainsail, and was well under way, taking slightly the lead of the *Aurora Borealis*, *Arrow*, *Julia*, and *Aurora*. At 11h. 23m., when nearly abreast of Osborne House, the *Aurora Borealis*, who had been holding a good wind, challenged the *Sylvie*, and an exciting race ensued



THE NEW AMERICAN CLIPPER, "SYLVIE."



THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON PRIZE VASE, THE GIFT OF HER MAJESTY.

between them. Shortly after passing Osborne, the *Aurora* met with a most unfortunate accident, by carrying away her topmast, which had the effect of at once putting her at considerable odds against her rivals. The *Arrow*, *Julia*, and *Sylvie* were well up together off Ryde; but the wind now freshening, the *Alarm* emerged from the position she had

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Meetings to promote the Dargan Testimonial are now general in all the principal towns in Ireland.

Three pairs of jet bracelets have been made at Whitby, for the Empress of the French, and are said to be the finest jet ornaments ever made in the town.

The King of Naples has issued a decree, dated Ischia, the 8th inst., taking off all duty on foreign corn, barley, oats, pulse, and flour, until the end of December.

The rotation of Irish bishops in the next Session of Parliament will be the Lord Primate, the Bishops of Down and Connor, Ossory, and Cork.

Mr. Rowland Elliott, who for nine years held an appointment in the National Provincial Bank of England has recently been appointed corresponding secretary to the Weekly Tract Society.

A letter from Surinam (Dutch Guiana) of July 16 states that African slavery is soon to be abolished in that Colony, and that Chinese coolies are to be introduced instead.

The first Talbot exhibition at the Charter-house has been awarded by the examiners (Dr. Hawtrey and Dr. Russell) to Mr. O. R. Newmarch, postmaster of Merton College, Oxford.

On Friday week a committee of the House of Lords passed the Eastern Union Railway Bill, with a proviso in favour of the preference holders, that the arrears of interest should be paid.

The Grand Duke of Saxo-Weimar has authorised the establishment at Weimar of a bank, with a capital of a million of thalers, for loans and advances in favour of trade and manufactures.

The mail which arrived from Australia by the *Harbinger* last week, consisted of nearly 450,000 letters—making a Post-office revenue of nearly £30,000.

A letter from Copenhagen says:—"The French Ambassador, M. de Dotezac, taking into consideration our melancholy situation, in consequence of the ravages of the cholera, has decided on not celebrating this year the fête of Napoleon. He has given 300 rix-dollars to the poor."

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for two vessels to carry emigrants to Victoria. One is to be ready for Melbourne on the 17th, the other for Geelong on the 20th of October.

Amongst the many arrangements for ensuring the more efficient defence of our coast, the Government has ordered that a tower shall be once erected in the spit of the Isle of Grain, opposite Sheerness.

Twelve men have been killed and a number wounded, by a train on the Delaware and Belvidere Railway (U.S.) getting off the rails. The accident was caused by a cow jumping in front of the train.

On Saturday, the first vessel built for the Magdalena Steam Navigation Company, the *Estrella*, was launched from the building-yard at Blackwall. Her tonnage is 573, and her engines are to be of 120-horse power.

George T. Spiller, Esq., of Lislimnaghan, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Tyrone, on the recommendation of the Earl of Charlemont, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

The British ship *Panama*, of Glasgow, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with 1824 bales of cotton, went ashore on the 26th ult., on Kurdy breakers, took fire, and was burned to the water's edge.

The 1st of December next is the day on which the Act for the Suppression of Betting-houses will take effect.

The Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm have declared Hamburg, Altona, Dantzic, and Archangel infected with cholera; and all the ports of the White Sea, and those of the north of Germany, suspected.

It is stated that the Board of Trade has at length decided upon granting charters to the Bank of Asia and the Bank of India and Australia.

The Hon. James Buchanan, the new American Minister to the Court of St. James's, has arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, from Liverpool. A boat was capsized off Ventnor, Isle of Wight, on Friday week, by which two watermen and a gentleman lost their lives.

The Empress of France has sent 3000 francs to St. Valéry, for the benefit of the widows and orphans left destitute by the shipwreck of the *Caiman*, a vessel engaged in the cod fishery of Newfoundland.

The new act on transportation will take effect on the 12th of September next.

The President of the New Grenada Republic proposes to redeem the Foreign Debt by a lottery scheme. Two million ranequados or waste lands (equal to about four to five million English acres) are to be disposed of. There are to be 100,000 tickets, at £10 each.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science intends commencing its sittings for the present year at Kingston-upon-Hull, on Wednesday, the 7th September.

A shark, seven feet in length, and weighing about forty pounds, was caught last week off the Eddystone, by R. Sherlock, Esq.

An Act of Parliament has just been printed abolishing "Masters Extraordinary in Chancery," and giving them the new title of "Commissioners to administer oaths in Chancery in England."

A letter from Frankfurt states that, notwithstanding the favourable harvest, corn is still rising in the market. Larger quantities are being exported to the Rhine than for many years past; the greater portion being for Holland.

On Monday next, the Insolvent Debtors' Court will sit for bail cases and motions; and, on the 12th of September, the hearing of cases will be resumed. It is understood that Mr. Commissioner Murphy will take his seat during the September sittings.

A Madrid journal states that the number of nunneries in Spain is 803, and the number of nuns in them 20,613.

The shipments to Australia still continue to be extensive, and principally consist of liquors. Freight generally range at from £4 to £6 per ton, according to the quality of vessel.

The Chairmanship of the London and North-Western, declined by Lord Lonsdale, has been accepted by Mr. Benson, who occupies it in lieu of General Anson, or breakwater, of the port of Catania, Sicily—a gigantic undertaking which has been in hand several years—is on the eve of completion, only one offer-dam more remaining to be sunk.

A splendid tablet has been erected to the memory of the late Sir John Webb, Director-General of the Ordnance Medical Department, in Trinity Churchyard, Woolwich.

Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's, that a bottle had been picked up with a paper in it, on which the following was written:—"1st of August, *Jane and Susanna*, of London, for Quebec, in a dreadful gale—pumps choked—leak increasing—(Signed) John Hobbs."

Arrangements are in progress for holding a great public meeting, to be presided over by the Earl of Eglinton, in the course of November next, under the auspices of the Scottish National Association.

Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., has accepted an invitation to a public dinner in Gloucester, which is to take place on Tuesday, the 6th of September.

The Prince of Prussia has purchased for two millions and a half of thalers, the fine estate of Prince de Putbus, in the island of Rugen; but he is not to take possession of it until after the death of the present proprietor.

The Emperor of the French wishing to testify the interest which he feels in the monument raised by subscription to the memory of Olivier de Serres, has sent 3000 francs towards the completion of the work.

On the eve of the Queen's last visit to the Chobham Camp, the demand for roadsters so far exceeded the supply, that the aged ostler at an hotel in Chertsey observed, in accents of reproach, "Blest if I don't think that people fancy post-orses grows on happle-trees!"

Mr. Roebuck's health is so greatly improved as to enable him to accept the invitation to the next Cutlers' feast at Sheffield.

Sir Frederick Thesiger, it is understood, is going to give the public "a full, true, and particular account" of the great Smyth fraud.—*Morning Post*.

The hippopotamus from Egypt has arrived in Paris. Thirty goats, which supply him with milk, arrived with him. He does not live exclusively on milk, but eats melons and other vegetables. He is exceedingly tame, and allows himself to be handled by strangers.

Nine millions sterling of gold were coined by the Mint during the last half-year. In the year 1850 the amount was £66,000; in 1851, £4,000,000; and the same amount in 1852.

The commander of the American frigate *Cumberland*, gave a splendid ball on board his vessel to the Queen of Piedmont, at Spezzia, on the 19th. The captain of the corvette *St. Louis* was also present.

The result of the harvest in Russia is most favourable. Large purchases of grain and breadstuffs have been made at Taganrog and at Rostoff for exportation, and the transactions would have been still more extensive but for the want of vessels.

The Peace Congress is to hold its next meeting this year at Edinburgh, on the 12th and 13th October, and a very large attendance is expected both from the Old and New World.

General Montholon, who shared the Emperor Napoleon's captivity at St. Helena, died recently in Paris.

"Sir Richard Hugh Smyth" is confined in a separate cell in Gloucester County prison. He declines to receive the prison diet, and his meals are supplied to him by his wife, or, as he calls her, "Lady Smyth." His trial will take place in April next.

CHESS.

Our customary Notices to Correspondents are deferred for a short time.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 495.

WHITE. 1. K to Kt 6th. 2. K to Q 2nd (disch). 3. K to K 6th (ch, and White mates next move with one of the Bishops*).

BLACK. B takes Kt (dis ch); or (a) R takes Q.

(a) 1. K to Q 2nd. 2. K to Q 2nd. 3. K to K 3rd, and Black cannot prevent mate next move.

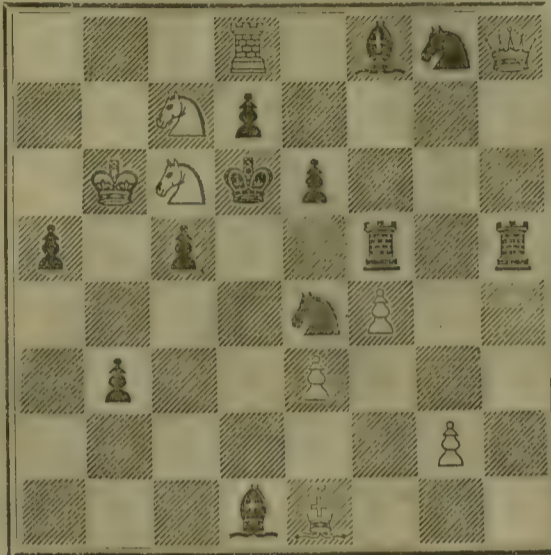
* 1. B interposing. 2. B to K 6th (disch) B to Q 5th (ch). 3. K to Q 2nd, and mate follows next move.

In this fine problem, Black has other modes of play, but none to delay the mate.

PROBLEM No. 498.

By B. W. FISHER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and mate in six moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following very interesting Game has just terminated between HERR LÖWENTHAL and MR. RALLI, a highly-talented amateur in Manchester.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. R.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3d. 3. P to Q 4th. 4. B to Q B 4th. 5. P to K B 3d. 6. P to K 5th. 7. B to K Kt 5th. 8. B takes Q Kt (ch). 9. Q B P takes P. 10. Kt to Q B 3rd. 11. Q B to K 3rd. 12. Q to Q B 3d (c). 13. K Kt to his 5th. 14. B takes P. 15. K Kt to K 6th. 16. Q takes R (h).

BLACK (Herr L.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. P takes P. 4. B to Q B 4th. 5. Kt to K B 3rd. 6. P to Q 4th. 7. P to K 5th. 8. P takes B. 9. B to K Kt 3rd. 10. Castles (c). 11. Q B to K 4th. 12. Q B to Q Kt 3rd. 13. P to K B 5th (e). 14. R takes B (f). 15. Kt takes Q Kt (g). 16. Kt to K 7th.

WHITE (Mr. R.) 17. Kt takes Q. 18. Kt takes Q B P. 19. Kt to Q Kt 4th. 20. P to K Kt 3rd (d). 21. P to K B 4th. 22. Q R to Q Kt sq. 23. Q R takes B. 24. Kt to Q R 6th. 25. Kt to K B 5th. 26. P to K B 5th. 27. R to Q Kt 4th. 28. P to K 6th. 29. R takes P (d). 30. R takes P (ch). 31. R to K B 4th. 32. P to K Kt 4th. 33. P to K B 6th.

BLACK (Herr L.) 17. Kt takes Q. 18. Q B to Q Kt 2nd. 19. B takes Q P. 20. Kt to K B 6th. 21. B takes Q P. 22. P to K Kt 5th. 23. B takes K R. 24. Kt to Q B sq. 25. P to K Kt 4th. 26. P to K 5th. 27. Kt to K Kt 4th. 28. Kt to K 5th. 29. K takes Kt. 30. K to B sq. 31. R to K 5th. 32. B to K B 6th. 33. R to Q Kt sq.

And Black wins

(a) Many now play P to K B 4th, but Castling appears to be equally good. (b) Mr. Ralli plays his opening up to this point with great judgment. (c) Better, perhaps, to have Castled. (d) This prevents White from Castling, and hampers him sadly. (e) From this point to the end, Mr. L. plays very cleverly. (f) During, but sound and well calculated. (g) A coup d'état. (h) His best play, apparently, under the circumstances. If he had taken the Queen, the following very striking variation would most probably have occurred—

16. Kt takes Q. 17. K to Q 2nd. 18. Q to her Kt square (best). 19. Q to her B 2nd. Black replies with B to Q R 4th (ch), and wins easily. If 13. Q takes Q B P, Black also answers with B to Q R 4th (ch), winning the Queen in a move or two afterwards, and leaving an excellent position.

18. K to his square. 19. P to Q Kt 4th. 20. P to Q Kt 4th. 21. R takes Q P (ch). 22. B to Q R 4th (ch). 23. R takes Q Kt P, and wins. If White at move 10 play K to K B square, Black equally wins by playing Kt to Q B 6th (discovering check).

(a) Well conceived. (b) It would have been better for him to have played B to Q B 6th (ch), and then P to Q 5th. (c) Mere desperation. The game is past hope.

CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Well-fought partie between Messrs. PETROFF and SEMUOFF.

(Sicilian Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) 1. P to K 4th. 2. Kt to K B 3rd. 3. P to Q 4th. 4. Kt takes P. 5. Kt takes Kt. 6. B to Q B 4th. 7. Castles. 8. Q to K R 5th. 9. Kt to Q B 3rd. 10. Kt to K 2nd. 11. B to Q Kt 3rd. 12. P to Q B 3rd. 13. K R to K sq. 14. Q to K B 3rd. 15. B to K 3rd. 16. B takes B. 17. P takes P. 18. Q to K 3rd. 19. P takes Q. 20. Kt to K Kt 3rd. 21. K R to K sq. 22. Q R to Q 2nd. 23. B to Q sq. 24. P to K R 3rd. 25. P to K 2nd. 26. K R to K B sq. 27. B takes R. 28. Kt takes B. 29. P to Q Kt 3rd. 30. Kt to K Kt 3rd. 31. P to Q B 4th. 32. P takes P. 33. Kt to K 2nd.

BLACK (Mr. S.) 1. P to Q 4th. 2. Kt to Q B 3rd. 3. P takes P. 4. P to K 4th. 5. Q Kt P takes Kt. 6. B to Q B 4th. 7. Kt to K 2nd. 8. Kt to Kt 3rd. 9. P to Q 3rd. 10. Castles. 11. P to Q R 4th. 12. P to Q R 3rd. 13. Q to her Kt 3rd. 14. R to R sq. 15. P to K B 4th. 16. Q takes B. 17. Kt to K R 5th. 18. Q takes Q. 19. K R takes P. 20. Kt to K B 3rd. 21. Q R to K B sq. 22. P to Q 4th. 23. P to K 5th. 24. Kt to Kt 3rd. 25. K R to K 7th. 26. B takes R (ch). 27. B takes B. 28. Kt to K 4th. 29. P to K Kt 3rd. 30. Kt to Q 6th. 31. P to K R 4th. 32. P takes P. 33. P to K Kt 4th.

WHITE (Mr. P.) 34. Kt to Q B 3rd. 35. P to K Kt 4th. 36. P takes P. 37. P to Q R 3rd. 38. Kt to Q Kt 5th. 39. Kt to Q 4th. 40. R to Q B 2nd. 41. K to R 2nd. 42. R to B 6th (ch). 43. R to Q 6th. 44. R takes Q. 45. R takes K Kt P. 46. P takes Kt. 47. K to Kt 3rd. 48. K to B 4th. 49. K takes K P. 50. K to Q 5th. 51. K to Q 6th. 52. R to Q Kt 5th. 53. P to Q 5th. 54. R to Q Kt 6th. 55. R to Q Kt 8th. 56. R to K B 5th (ch). 57. R to K B 2nd. 58. R to Q 2nd. 59. K to Q 7th. 60. P to Q 6th. 61. K to Q 8th. 62. R to B 2nd (ch). 63. P to Q 7th.

BLACK (Mr. S.) 34. R to K B 4th. 35. P takes P. 36. R to K 4th. 37. R to Kt 2nd. 38. R to K 3rd. 39. R to Q Kt 3rd. 40. R to B 3rd. 41. R to Q Kt 2nd. 42. Kt to B 2nd. 43. Kt to Q R 4th. 44. Kt takes Q Kt P. 45. Kt takes Kt. 46. R to Q Kt 7th (ch). 47. R to Kt 6th (ch). 48. K takes Q R P. 49. R to Q R 5th. 50. P to Q R 5th. 51. P to Q R 6th. 52. P to Q Kt 7th. 53. K to B 3rd. 54. K to Kt 3rd. 55. K to B 3rd. 56. K to Kt 4th. 57. K takes P. 58. K to B 4th. 59. K to B 3rd. 60. K to B 2nd. 61. K to B sq. 62. K to Kt sq. 63. K to Kt sq.

The game was protracted many more moves, and was finally won by White.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 837.—From the *Schachzeitung*.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K B 6th, B at K R 2nd, Kt at Q R 5th, P at Q Kt 6th. Black: K at K 5th, P's at Q Kt 2nd and 7th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 838.—By RICARDO. White: K at K B 7th, B at K B 2nd, Kt at K B 3rd and Q 6th; P's at K R 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 6th. Black: K at K B 5th; P's at K 4th, Q 2nd, and Q B 4th. White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 839.—By J. C. W. White: K at Q R sq, R at Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 8th, Kt at K Kt 3rd; P's at K R 3rd, K B 5th, K 3rd, Q 4th, and Q B 3rd. Black: K at Q 3rd; P's at K R 4th and 5th, K B 3rd, Q 4th, and Q B 5th. White to play and mate in four moves.

IRELAND.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—At a meeting of the Dublin corporation, just held, the Lord Mayor stated, in reference to her Majesty's intended visit, that on Monday next the Queen would be received at the Westland-row terminus of the Kingstown Railway by the corporate authorities, &c., and that her Majesty and cortege would proceed to the Regal-lodge through Westland-row, Clare-street, Leinster-street, Nassau-street, Grafton-street, Westmoreland-street, Carlisle-bridge, Bachelors'-walk, and the line of quays, north side, to Park-gate entrance of the Phoenix-park. It was also agreed, at the meeting, that there shall be no illumination of private houses, but that all large establishments and public places shall illuminate in such a manner as they may think most suitable. The concourse of visitors has been daily increasing since the announcement of the intended arrival of the Queen on Monday next. The hotels and lodging-houses are crowded, and all branches of trade have received a very decided impulse. Active preparations for the reception of her Majesty are continued.

THE MAYNOOTH COMMISSIONERS.—The *Daily Express*, in noticing the appointment of the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. Justice Patteson, Chief Baron Pigott, Dr. Longfield, and Mr. James O'Ferrall, as Commissioners to inquire into Maynooth College, says:—"Of these five, three are Protestants and two Roman Catholics, but it would be difficult to say whether the preponderating spirit of the commission is favourable or unfavourable to the Maynooth endowment."

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—A considerable number of persons have attended the building daily, many of whom were evidently tourists and provincial visitors. The total number admitted in one day was 11,218.

THE DARGAN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.—The committee have received £100 each from Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Jackson, M.P., Mr. Brassey, Mr. Bath, and Mr. McCormack, towards the Dargan Industrial Institute.

THE HOGUE, screw-steamer, 60 guns, Captain Ramsay, arrived in Kingstown Harbour on Sunday evening. It is stated that she will remain until after the termination of her Majesty's visit.

THE IRISH LAND COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of this company was held last week at Manchester; Mr. George Wilson in the chair. Among the proprietors present were John Sadler, M.P.; Messrs. Brogden, Bradford, Roberts, and Rawson, of Manchester; Brogden and Payn, of Birmingham; Buckley, of Ashton; Swanwick, of Warrington; Howard, of Rochdale; and Whitehead, of Rawtenstall.

The report was read by the secretary—from which we learn that the directors have purchased, at different periods, the following properties:—Part of the Kingstown estate, in the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, and Cork, consisting of 20,831 acres; the Lane and Cooke estates, in Tipperary and Kilkenny, 5713 acres; part of the Thunder estate, in Wexford, 304 acres; part of the Orammore estate, in Galway, 355 acres. The company are now proprietors of above 27,208 acres of land, at a total cost of £115,119 1s. 8d. The estates comprise every variety of pasture, mountain, bog, and arable land. Some of the latter has been exhausted by the former occupiers; but the directors are of opinion that the estates generally, by a judicious expenditure in reclamation and improvements, will be very materially increased in value. The report concludes:—"The directors have pleasure in stating that the amount of rent received and due is sufficient to pay all interests up to that date, including four per cent interest to the shareholders for the money advanced by them, and will leave a balance of £1623 15s. 4d. to be placed at the credit of the company. The directors, in asking the shareholders to ratify and adopt the purchases they have made, have great satisfaction in referring to the increased value of landed property in Ireland, and in expressing their belief that the above properties could not be obtained, at the present time, except at a very considerable advance upon the prices paid for them. The directors could now dispose of the lands already purchased, and realise a very handsome profit for the shareholders; but they feel confident that the works of improvement, now in course of execution, will add largely to the value."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the details given in these documents left but little room for remark; and he had no doubt that four per cent interest upon their capital would be held to be a very satisfactory commencement of business (hear, hear). He was mainly induced to become a member of the company by his hon. friend Mr. Sadler, without whose knowledge and valuable assistance it would have been impossible they could have made the progress they had. Immediately on the formation of the society, Mr. Sadler and Mr. T. Roberts, two of the directors, proceeded to Ireland, and at their own cost made a purchase in the Encumbered Estates Court, which they thought would be very advantageous to the company. He need not say that, in doing so, they had to make a large advance of money, at their own risk, before the estates so purchased could be transferred to this company; and these estates they had handed over, although they might have realised a handsome profit by their re-sale. He rejoiced in the establishment of this company, for two reasons—firstly, because, by introducing into Ireland additional English capital, they would be likely to realise a fair return for the investment of the company; and, secondly, because they would be conferring a lasting benefit upon the district in which it was invested. With regard to the accounts, the audit sheet showed on the debit side that the cash received from the company was £77,707 15s. 3d. in March last; and that up to that date they had received an advance from the directors the large balance of £40,597 18s. 2d. The total receipts were £120,284 9s. 7d. The money paid for the purchase of properties would be found on the other side, with the amounts paid for interest to the Encumbered Estates Court, amounting to £3,875. In the revenue accounts, the first item was £2433 17s. 2d. received for rents. The rents due to the 25th March (excluding bad or doubtful), now in process of collection, were £4300, which might appear a large sum to be due, but he had the pleasure of stating that of this £2400 had since been received, leaving on y a balance of £1900, portions of which were coming to hand from day to day. They proposed, then, to pay interest at four per cent per annum; and all this had been made out of the clear earnings of the company in the shape of rents; and, as compared with any other company, he thought they had much reason to be satisfied (Applause). As to future prospects, he would not say much, because he did not like to hold out too sanguine hopes; but they were no doubt in the possession of properties that might now, at once, be sold at a large increase on the cost price. The company were in the possession of an estate consisting of 27,208 acres, at a cost of £115,119; and some portions of the land had been seen by shareholders, who expressed high approval of the purchase, and expressed most sanguine hopes of the investment (Applause).

Mr. Alexander Brogden seconded the motion, expressing his belief that their investments were of as solid and true a character as had been entered into by a public company for a long time past. Some conversation took place relative to minerals in the purchased estates; and Mr. Sadler gave an interesting statement with respect to Lountstown estate, which, he said, was in the middle of a large field of anthracite coal, some portions of which were already working under lease. With regard to the bog, it had always been held to be reclaimable, and there could be no doubt of it; but mere surface-drainage would render it available for potatoes and oats.

The report was carried unanimously. The retiring directors were also re-elected; and the Chairman having moved that interest at the rate of four per cent to the 25th of March, payable on the 26th instant, be paid to the shareholders, it was also unanimously agreed to.

Mr. S. deir, M.P., said, as the formal business was now at an end, he would take the opportunity of saying that he was deeply sensible of the obligations they were under to the board of directors for the manner in which they had carried out the objects of the company. From the first he thought that a project of this kind was not only a safe and sound speculation to capitalists, but adapted to the circumstances and condition of Ireland; and was one of those instruments by which the character and habits of the people might be rapidly improved. He was, therefore, delighted to find so many gentlemen of knowledge and position in the company so fully prepared to join in its formation. The chairman had kindly noticed the services which Mr. Roberts and himself had rendered, and was sufficiently complete to acquire it for themselves; but he begged to say that the chairman and other members of the board had laboured hard to promote the interests of the company, and had placed their services on a par with those of the most deserving promoters of the undertaking. The competition which had arisen in taking property in Ireland did not discourage him in the confidence of the soundness of applying the joint-stock principle to the purchase of properties like their own. There were, he believed, persons who looked upon this company as an experiment, and who thought it would be a failure; but it must be recollected that the laws which had hitherto opposed facilities to the easy transfer of land were undergoing a great change, and that this would give an impulse to competition. Looking at the course taken by private individuals investing money in Irish estates, there was no reason for discouragement, for they appeared to be steadily holding on, and were not at all anxious to sell, and he did not see why this company should feel less confidence than individuals in their investments. The hon. arable gentleman briefly adverted to the advantages which might be expected to arise from farming some portion of their lands on if they were in a position, from improvements, to let at higher rents, and concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried by acclamation. The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and took advantage of the opportunity to say that the board did not propose to call the shareholders together to ask leave to extend their purchases within the limits of their present capital, but only in the event of requiring power to increase it beyond the amount already consented to.—The meeting then adjourned.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN GERMAN ARTISTS.

WE have already noticed this very interesting collection, which, we understand, proved highly attractive as an Exhibition, at 168, New Bond-street. We now engrave two of the Pictures, and add the following remarks, for which we are indebted to a German Correspondent, whose English, slightly tinged by a German idiom, we leave as we received it:—

These two Pictures show, in a different degree, the charming peculiarities of the Dusseldorf school—its sentimentality and softness of manner, refinement of feeling, and delicate colouring. At the same time, it cannot be denied that these advantages are not always combined with the necessary strength and vigour of style; and the *lyrical* manner of the school, when adapted to objects of history, very often induces the artist to give us more his own ideas on historical events than the true historical reality.

There is a striking connection between the modern lyrical poetry of Germany and the Dusseldorf School of Painting. The latter school distinguishes itself by representing in the most accomplished manner the peculiar charm of nature. The strength of the school, no doubt, consists in landscape; and its painters, like the poets of the Romantic school in Germany, aim at inspiring landscape-scenery with what we have called the lyrical and sentimental spirit. A hero among the artists of the Dusseldorf school, and a true genius in style and conception, is A. Achenbach, the famous master in sea-pieces, by whom we have here the Swedish landscape (No. 39). Another famous head of the school is Professor Lessing, the author of "Huss before the Council of Costnitz," and of "Ezzelino da Romano."

The character of the school is well represented in the two pictures here Engraved; at the same time that they show the new field which modern German landscape-painters have of late chosen, leaving their beaten track of the Swiss and the Tyrolean Alps and Italy. The landscape charms of the far-off North of Europe, especially the mountain scenery of Norway, are the Dorado of modern German landscape-painters. There the lyrical and romantic Dusseldorf artists find no cloudless sky, it is true, as in Italy, but that ever-changing light which affords the most ample opportunity for expressing that mystical connection between the character of landscape and the human frame of mind—now merry, now gloomy, now serene, and again cloudy, which constitutes the mysterious charm of the Dusseldorf painter, and of the lyrical poetry of Germany, from Goethe and the Romanticists, to the more modern, as Heine, Uhland, Lenau, Geibel.

It is remarkable that almost all the pictures of Norwegian or Swedish

scenery surpass the representations of Swiss and Italian scenery which we find in this Exhibition. The sky of the north has not for its peculiar beauty that insipid, blue clearness, that thoughtless absence of every

The groups are admirably arranged. Our sympathy is chiefly concentrated on the figure of the old peasant in the foreground, who is led by his grandson and his grand-daughter. The expression of

cloud, that monotony, which is peculiar to landscape subjects taken from Italy; equivocal advantages which are to be found again, here, in the Italian landscapes by A. Flamm, and partly, too, in those by Oswald Achenbach. Clouds, with their various interesting formations, are the poetry; they are like the dramatic life of the sky, and variety of light—not mere clearness and cloudlessness; and from the former results one of the first conditions of an interesting landscape. A landscape painting must be more than a mere copy or fragment of nature; it should excite some feeling in the observer; and we should feel in it the living pulse of nature. Such we find in the Swedish landscape by A. Achenbach, and in the Norwegian scenery, painted by Gade and Bodom; and in that masterly conception of moonshine "Wald Einsamkeit" (No. 41), by Professor Schirmer, we have the very impression of a beautiful lyrical poem; but we do not find any trace of poetical conception in the "Mont Blanc," by A. Calame, nor in the "Lake of the Four Cantons," by W. Lindlar. These are mere copies, thoughtless copies, of nature.

The pictures which we have introduced by these few remarks are the works of an artist (Mr. Tiedmand) who, we have been told, is a Norwegian by birth; but a thoroughbred German, we are taught by our eyes, in style, manner, and conception. His two pictures illustrate chiefly the great peculiarity of the Dusseldorf school, which constitutes the affinity of that school with the modern lyrical poetry of Germany—that magical and mystical relation between the character of the landscape and the actions and persons who appear in it.

We meet again with these characteristics in the "Peasant's Funeral at the Logne Fjords," in Norway. This is what is called a *genre*-painting; but a great deal of its interest consists in the skilful and delicate manner of treating the landscape-scenery, into which the artist introduces his incident taken from the life of the Norwegian peasantry. How happily the very ground-tone of the painting corresponds with the subject treated by the artist. It is far superior to the other painting, "The two Peasant Boys." The greyish, pale tone of the northern mountain-landscape tells us beforehand that we shall meet here with no scene of mirth and happiness. Here all speaks a tale of poverty; from the mountainous and sterile character of the country, and the probable occupation of the persons attending the funeral (probably fishermen), to the torn coloured cloth covering the coffin in the boat.



"NORWEGIAN PEASANT CHILDREN."—PAINTED BY ADOLPHE TIEDMAND.



"A PEASANT'S FUNERAL, AT THE LOGNE FJORD."—PAINTED BY ADOLPHE TIEDMAND AND HANS GUDE.

grief and pain in the old man's features is deep and touching. There is a sort of gradation of affliction in the threefold group of the convey. Affliction and sorrow are expressed most deeply in the old peasant's figure; while they are modified in the features of the young man, who is last of the mourners, and looks after the convey with that sort of dreary and sorrowful reflection which proves that he is only "a friend of the family," less struck by the loss of which the coffin speaks, than sympathising with his neighbour's misfortune. The painter appears to be most skilful in representing scenes from peasant life. His figures, though happily individualised, are types of true peasants, from the figure of the old man in the foreground, led by the amiable little peasant girl, to the old blind woman sitting behind on the ground. We believe we have already seen those persons among the German peasantry. Again, what happy variety of expression is there in the different individuals and their ages. It is truly touching to see the simple and innocent children of nature struck by the deepest affliction. There, in the coffin which the man in the boat is about to carry to the churchyard, across the fjord, lies the happiness of that poor family: perhaps it is the father or the mother, the little children whom we see so ably represented on the painting have lost. The light which falls on the mournful scene is ably managed. The sky is gloomy, but there is light enough to show in a masterly way the reflection of the two boats in the water.

"Norwegian Peasant Children" is the title of the other painting, by Tidemand. The subject is treated in the same soft, tender, and delicate manner as the painting we have just described. The two peasant boys are amiable and interesting figures; but, unhappily, there is one thing wanting in the picture—a definite idea. Murillo has painted peasant-boys, who seem to say, with all their poverty, they are more free and happy than the kings of the earth. But what do Tidemand's peasant-boys mean? Do they "express the happy carelessness" of children, or touch our heart by misery or poverty? No! But there is in their expression a tone of dreamy sentimentality, which is, we are sorry to state, a very common fault with the modern German painters; and, after we have admired the figures of the two boys, and bestowed our admiration on the tender and delicate style of treating the subject, we search in vain for the very purpose of such a beautiful work of art.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRANCE.

Despatches from Vienna were received at the Foreign-office in Paris, on Tuesday. They were sent immediately to the Emperor, at Dieppe, and returned by him on Wednesday to the Foreign Minister. It is rumoured that they announce the acceptance of the Vienna note by the Porte, but on the indispensable condition of the evacuation of the Danubian provinces previous to the new Ambassador being sent from Constantinople. In this difficulty the Austrian Cabinet, or rather the Vienna Conference, has proposed a plan which, it is hoped, will satisfy the *amici proprie* of both parties—Russia and the Porte. It has already been communicated to St. Petersburg and Constantinople from Vienna, and some more days must pass over before the answer can be received. It is averred that there is nothing in this new plan which ought not to satisfy both Governments.

Mr. P. Soule, the Ambassador from the United States to the Court of Madrid, has arrived in Paris, where he will remain for some days previous to proceeding to his post. He is accompanied by his wife and his eldest son, who acts as his private secretary. The Lopez sympathisers and the Lone Star associations, got up a procession and serenade in New York just before Mr. Soule's departure, at which speeches were delivered in favour of the annexation of Cuba to the United States.

Speculation at the Bourse on Wednesday was confined to railway shares. Government Rentes were neglected. The Three per Cents opened at 80f. 35c., and closed at 80f. 45c. for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 105f. 10c.

ITALY.

The Pontifical Government has recently published two financial documents, which have excited some attention. They are the budgets for the three years from 1845 to 1847 (inclusive), and also the financial statement for 1853. When Gregory XVI. ascended the Pontifical throne the finances of the Roman States were pretty fairly balanced, owing to the excellent administration of Cardinal Gonsalvi, the well-known Secretary of State under Pius VII.; and also to the spirit of economy which characterised Leo XII. That advantage, however, was not of long continuance; for, since 1831, the disorder which pervaded the political administration extended also to the finances, and, during sixteen years, the public resources were squandered in a deplorable manner. At the close of the reign of Gregory XVI., the annual revenue did not much exceed 7,000,000 Roman crowns, while the expenditure was about 10,000,000, leaving a deficit of 3,000,000. It appears from the budget of 1853, that the expenditure has increased: it now reaches the sum of 12,496,837 crowns, but the receipts have also increased to 11,389,672 crowns, leaving a diminished deficit of about 1,346,125 crowns. The debt has, unfortunately, also augmented. The annual interest, as shown by the budget of 1853, is 4,518,420 crowns, or more than £1,000,000 sterling, without including the interest of the last loan of 26,000,000 francs which is considered as the complement of the loan contracted in February, 1850, when the Pope was at Portici, in the Kingdom of Naples.

One item of special bonds relates to the maintenance of the Austrian army of occupation, which is fixed at 36,000 florins per month, for 12,000 infantry and 1400 cavalry, exclusive of the expense of lodging, which is paid by the communes; so that the Austrian occupation cost the State 1,123,200 f. per annum, and the communes about as much more. The Government has found no other means of supplying the deficit than by an augmentation of the Property-tax.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Vienna state that the Government will be compelled to resort to a new loan in October next, notwithstanding the palliatives lately employed to mitigate their financial difficulties. M. de Brentano, of the Finance Department, has left Vienna, as it is believed, for London, to negotiate this loan. M. de Brentano was charged with a similar mission last year.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—A correspondent (says the *Liverpool Mail*) has forwarded us the following extract from a letter received recently from Ireland. He has every confidence in the source of his information; but we may remark that, if the writing has in reality been verified, it is strange that no publicity has been given to the affair by the authorities of the Admiralty:—"Near Bell Mullet, Aug. 15, 1853.—You will have heard, no doubt, that a poor woman picked up a bottle close to this place, containing a letter from Sir John Franklin, dated May last, stating that he is prevented by the natives from leaving an island he is now on. The officer of the Coast Guard forwarded it to the Admiralty, and has just heard that the writing is that of Sir John; so there is yet a chance of his being saved."

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. COFFIN.—A massive silver salver (weight 180 ounces) has lately been presented to Dr. Coffin, by his friends, in testimony of his zealous and untiring labour in the diffusion of the knowledge of medical botany, by his lectures and writings.

BALLOON ASCENT.—On Sunday last, M. Godard made an ascent at Mantes, in a Montgolfier balloon. He was accompanied by his younger brother, aged sixteen, who hung head downwards from the car. M. Godard remained about twenty minutes in the air, and came down in the Seine: he did not lose his presence of mind; but, taking his brother under one arm, swam with the other until a boat came and took them both on board.

MAGNIFICENT CHANDELIER.—We have just seen, on the premises of Messrs. Hancock, Rixon, and Dunt, in Cockspur-street, a stupendous chandelier, which they have just completed for the Sultan. It is twenty-seven feet in height, fifteen feet in diameter, and seven tons weight. The stem is of galvanised iron, and has electro-silver plated branches for 464 jets of gas, in imitative porcelain candles, each the size of half a pound. They have been experimentally lighted, when the effect was truly splendid. This chandelier, we understand, will be suspended in a saloon at Constantinople, one hundred feet high, crowned with a dome, eighty feet in diameter.

IMPROVED STEEL PENS.—One of the most general objections to the use of steel pens, is their extreme rigidity; a defect which has been effectually prevented in the "Axisary Pens," and the skeleton or metallic points for quill pens (patented by Myers and Son, Birmingham), in which pliability is gained by the upper portion of the pen, next the holder, being perforated, while additional pliability is secured by the use of a yielding spring holder. In use, we have found these pens decidedly superior to the rigid metal pens generally employed.

THE WELLINGTON COLLEGE TESTIMONIAL.—The amount received in this country towards the above testimonial reaches above £83,000. The sum remitted from India, up to June last, was £20,000; making the present subscription-list to amount to more than £103,000.

THE MARRIAGE FETES IN BRUSSELS.

(Continued from page 168.)

On Monday evening, at six o'clock, the King gave a grand banquet at the Palace to the Cardinal Archbishop and all the great dignitaries who had taken a part in the imposing ceremony of the marriage. The residence of the King of the Belgians, built on the very spot which during the middle ages was the castle of the old Dukes of Brabant, is opposite the modern park, laid out in the French manner, with converging alleys and rotundas of clipped trees.

On Monday night all the public buildings in Brussels, and the great majority of the private houses were gaily illuminated, with coloured lamps, in various devices, appropriate to the occasion. Prodigious efforts had been made to adorn and illuminate the town; and when night had set in, all Brussels presented a blaze of light from gate to gate and from suburb to suburb. The Royal family and Court traversed the capital, and visited the most remarkable localities amid general enthusiasm.

PROCESSION OF THE GUILDS.

Of all the sights attending the Royal marriage, none has been so interesting and instructive as the procession and cavalcade representing the Commune and Guilds of Brussels in the sixteenth century, which traversed the streets of the city on Tuesday afternoon. It was in the sixteenth century that all northern Europe looked to the cities of Flanders for a fuller development of the arts than was to be found elsewhere. The florid period of France, England, and Spain all came later; and Italy alone, at this period, bore the palm over the land of Hans Henling and Van Eyck. The successors of those artists have reproduced to us the daily life of the Flemings of the sixteenth century, and their works are to be seen in the great galleries of Europe; but the reproduction of that *penchant* for allegory in wood, cloth, and action which showed itself in the festive occasions and cavalcades of the resurrection of art in Brussels an idea of a genial and characteristic nature.

The historical cavalcade was organised by the Communal Administration. The direction was entrusted to a commission, composed of the Burgomaster and the most distinguished citizens. The most rare prints and pictures have been consulted for the occasion, so as to make the illusion as complete as possible. The costumes and paraphernalia have been months in laborious preparation; and nothing but a more genial sky was wanting to the spectacle. The cavalcade had a double character, being at once historical and allegorical.

The procession was historical, inasmuch as it reproduced the corteges which formerly traversed the streets of Brussels upon certain days in the year and upon solemn occasions; and allegorical, inasmuch as it offered a symbolic representation of some of the existing elements of the prosperity of the kingdom. The cavalcade was divided into two parts; the first representing the commune of Brussels at the end of the sixteenth century; and the second representing modern industry and modern institutions.

The cortege was opened by the giants of Brussels (who will remind the English reader of Gog and Magog), vulgarly known under the names of *Jannikin*, or Little John; *Mieque*, or Mary, Grandpapa, Grandmamma, and the Sultan. Then came a band of music, who preceded the body known as the *serment des archers*.

No description can give an idea of the droll scenes enacted in pantomime on this occasion. Early in the procession, on a huge platform, drawn by a dozen horses, was the carcass of an old Flemish house; and the carpenters, in the costume of the period, in each story of the edifice, sawing, planing, and hammering. Then came galleys, such as those Jean Mabuse floated on his Sea of Gezazeratt, in full sail, manned with urclins in peaked beards. The brewers, singing the old Flemish chorus around a huge vat, surmounted by jolly deities; while battalions of halberdiers, arquebusers, pikemen, horsemen, men-at-arms, heralds, jureivants, embryo coaches of Charles V. or Catherine de Medicis—every moulding exactly copied from authentic representations.

The second Car in our illustration represented the kindred occupations of the blacksmiths, the locksmiths, the braziers, the iron-founders, and the tin-workers, who busily plied their trades with the help of bellows, furnace, and anvil. Next comes the Car of the Printers, in which the workmen put into type and worked off impressions of a copy of verses composed by the Belgian poet, Adolphe Mathieu, in honour of the marriage of the Prince Royal. Copies of this poem were distributed to the public as the car passed along. A bust of Gutenberg—the illustrious inventor of the most useful of the arts—was exhibited in this car; at the further end of which the Genius of Intelligence raised his flambeaux towards the skies. Then came the Car of Music, which was occupied by eight young girls, holding instruments of music in their hands. Euterpe, crowned with flowers, presided over this group of young beauties.

After the Car of Commerce came a band of military music, followed by detachments of civic guards and of the regular troops of all arms on foot, who served as guard of honour to the last car, called the Car of the Constitution and of Royalty. On the summit of this car, a figure emblematic of the Constitution is represented as crowning another female figure symbolical of Royalty. These figures indicated the intimate alliance of liberty and power, the unshakable basis of the national prosperity. Another band of music followed this car, behind which marched the civic guards, and some detachments of troops on horseback. A battery of light artillery terminated the procession.

We have not enumerated the whole of the cars employed in the procession, two of which, dedicated to the staple branches of industry of Brussels, the manufacture of carriages and of lace, deserve special mention. The cavalcade visited several quarters of the city in the course of Tuesday afternoon, to the great delight of the countless thousands assembled in the streets and squares, and occupying the windows of the houses.

The programme for Wednesday included a grand concert given in the great square of the Hôtel de Ville. The orchestra—composed of 200 musicians—was arranged to be placed under the direction of M. Bender, leader of the King's private band. At ten o'clock the same evening a grand *feu d'artifice*, under the direction of M. Ruggieri, was to be let off in the Quartier Leopold, to which point it was expected an immense crowd of sight-seers would be attracted.

Brussels has been full to overflowing all the week. The hotels and lodging-houses have reaped an excellent harvest from the concourse of visitors. English, French, and Germans have been heard at the corner of every street; and the thoroughfares have been thronged with strangers, who have been as loud as the inhabitants of Brussels and the Belgian provincials in expressing their delight at the splendour of the Marriage Fêtes.

THE REFRESHMENT-ROOM IN THE HOUSE

OF COMMONS.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sir,—It will be interesting to many of your readers to know that "Nicholas"—of whom you gave so graphic an account in your history of the Refreshment-rooms of the House of Commons, in last week's Number—is not dead. The old man is still alive, and well; his memory as fresh as ever, and his stock of anecdotes still unexhausted. Many old members have taken your statement for granted; we trust, therefore, you will insert this correction in reference to the worthy "celebrity."

While on the subject of your article—the general accuracy of which we admit—we beg to state, in justice to our late partners, that the prices charged for port and sherry never exceeded 6s. the bottle. We believe the price is now lower; but members seem to prefer the comfort of their own dining-rooms to the "glories of the kitchen;" and with this alteration in their tastes and habits we have no reason to complain.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

August 20, 1853.

BELLAMY, SMITH, and BOYES.

CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.—The Convention between her Majesty and the United States of America, for the settlement of outstanding claims by a mixed commission, which was signed at London on the 8th of February last, has been presented to Parliament. Two commissioners—one named by her Majesty, and the other by the President of the United States, with power to them to name a third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference—are to be authorised to decide on all claims arising out of transactions of a date prior to the treaty of peace of December 24, 1814. Each Government is to pay its own commissioner £620 a year; the salary of the arbitrator to be determined at the close of the commission. The salary of the clerk is to be £310 a year; and the whole expense of the commission is to be defrayed by a rateable charge not exceeding five per cent on the sums awarded. Lord John Russell and Mr. Ingersoll were the plenipotentiaries who agreed to this convention.

ENFIELD.—The twelfth estate, purchased for allotment amongst the shareholders of the Conservative Land Society, has just been made, at the ancient market town of Enfield, Middlesex, on the Eastern Counties Railroad, close to the old edifice occupied by the Earl of Essex, now used as the station.

THE BRIDGEWATER PROPERTY.

This great case—involving about two millions of property—was decided last week, in the House of Lords. It was ruled that the condition in the will was a condition "subsequent," and that the proviso is void, on grounds of public policy.

Lord Lyndhurst first addressed the House, and moved that judgment should be given for the appellant. He said that he had heard the opinions of the Judges, and had considered them; but was bound to say that, with every respect for the learned Judges, he differed from the majority of them. It was to be regretted that these opinions were prepared during the pressure of the business of circuit, and without sufficient opportunity for the Judges to consult the authorities relating to the subject involved in their answers. There were two questions in this case—first, whether the condition was a condition precedent or subsequent; and, secondly, whether it was to be regarded as a valid condition, or as a condition against public policy, and void. As to the first technical question, it was admitted—and, indeed, could not be disputed—that the will had been drawn by a person well acquainted with all the terms of art in his profession; and that, in the use of them, he had applied the greatest skill and care. His Lordship here read the clause of the will which was now in dispute; and then said that in this, as in other parts of the will, he found that, on the not happening of certain events, the estate first given was to cease and determine. The use of these words satisfied him that the condition was a condition subsequent. He said no doubt, looking at the whole of the will, that such had been the intention of the testator. The question, then, was, whether this condition subsequent was one which the law would carry into effect, or was one that the law would declare to be void on the ground of public policy. It was to be treated as a condition against public policy, then, the condition being a condition subsequent, the effect would be the same as if there had been no condition or proviso in the will at all. It would be otherwise if the condition were a condition precedent. This was a rule of construction, which, though it might appear to be a mere technicality, was not in fact so.

Their Lordships had now to direct their attention to the effect of the proviso. It was a well-established rule that no condition against public policy should be good, but should be treated as illegal and void. This was laid down in *Shepherd's Touchstone*, and in *Coke*, and in a great many other works of the highest authority. In more modern times Lord Hardwicke had adopted the opinion, and in a case cited by the Lord Chief Baron had declared that grounds of public policy, when they occurred, must have great weight, and though there might be no *dolus malus*, yet if, in the result, the interest of the public at large was to be affected, the courts must be guided by considerations of public interest; and he afterwards said that these reasons of public interest weighed largely with him. It was unnecessary to go to other authorities to establish that well-known rule of law. What cases came within the rule must be determined as the cases arose, and each must depend on its own circumstances. Thus, when the case of *cestui que trust* first came to be considered, and the rights of attorney and client, and the legality of policies on seamen's wages, each case, though subjected to the operation of one common principle, had that principle applied to it on its particular circumstances. In each case the inquiry must be on the tendency of the act to interfere with the general interest. The rule itself was clear. Whether the particular circumstances of the case brought it within the operation of the rule, it was the province of the Court to determine, and in determining that question the Court must act with due caution. Here was a case in which there was a devise to Lord Alford, who would take an estate which he must afterwards hold under a certain condition. By the death of Earl Brownlow, his father, he might at any moment become a peer. The duties of a peer were of the gravest and most important character. He had duties both of a legislative and judicial kind to perform, and in addition to these a peer had the right to demand an audience of the Sovereign to tender his advice respecting public affairs. These were high and important matters, both as relating to power and to duty. In them, as well as in political matters, he was bound to act without any improper motives, and least of all ought any motive of a pecuniary kind to be allowed to influence him. He was bound to act not only in the discharge of his judicial duties with strict independence, but also to be free from all foreign influence in the discharge of any other duties connected with his high station.

Such was the position, such were the obligations and duties of a Peer. It followed, therefore, that any disposition of property which tended to interfere with the discharge of these duties must be at variance with the public good. It was true that the creation of Peerages emanated from the Crown, and that respect for the Sovereign did not allow the supposition that the Crown would act otherwise than from the best and purest motives; but they all knew that practically the power to create Peers was exercised on the advice of the Ministers of the Crown. These honours were not granted except on their suggestion and recommendation, and were usually not conceded by the Crown except in cases of distinguished public service. This was obvious to all, and was confirmed by every day's experience. What, then, was the practical effect of that state of things with reference to the proviso in this will? This estate was made to depend on an ambition in the peerage. Was it reasonable to suppose that such a state of things would have the least tendency to operate on the party thus interested in a way to induce him to do whatever would insure the permanence of the estate to his descendants? Was it not reasonable to suppose that the effect would be to induce him to support those measures which the Minister of the day might propose, and to support them without that scrupulous regard to their necessity which he ought to feel, and without that freedom of agency by which his conduct ought to be distinguished. That there might be exceptions, honourable exceptions, to this state of things, no man could doubt. But there might also be individuals who from one very fear of being biased in adopting one course would adopt exactly the opposite. That itself was an evil to be avoided. Taking mankind in general, every one must come to the conclusion that such a state of things had a strong tendency to fetter the free agency of the party, and to affect the important duties incident to his position as a member of the Peerage. It followed, therefore, that it must be at variance with the public good and the general welfare.

In the case of the seamen's wages the Courts had refused to allow insurances upon them, because of the interest that might be thereby created, which would render less the exertions that every man might make to ensure the safety of the ship. Other instances might be mentioned, but it was needless to refer to them. Each case must be decided on its own circumstances, as applicable to the established rules of law, according to Lord Hardwicke, in relation to political considerations of public policy in the widest sense of the term. It was true, and it could not be disguised, that other motives operated upon men besides that of the mere love of money. The love of power, and the eagerness for office, might more or less influence the conduct of men in the performance of the important duties he had described. Such motives were beyond the reach of law; but for that very reason they afforded no inference why others should be added to them. The question then was, whether this proviso was to be considered as having a tendency to produce the evils he had described. He thought it had such a tendency, and therefore he considered it to be against the public good, and, consequently, to be illegal and void. For these reasons he gave his opinion, though with some hesitation, as it was against the opinion of the majority of the Judges, that the decree of the Court below, which had declared this proviso to be a condition precedent, should be reversed. He thought it was a condition subsequent, and that being so, and being void, it could not affect the estate already vested in Lord Alford.

Lords Brougham, Truro, and St. Leonards (each of whom delivered his opinion at some length), coincided with Lord Lyndhurst. The Lord Chancellor, however, held (with the majority of the Judges' opinions) that the proviso was a condition precedent, and that Lord Alford cannot inherit until it be fulfilled. The judgment moved by Lord Lyndhurst was carried. The result of the decision is, that the present Lord Alford becomes the possessor of the vast property in dispute.

CAUTION TO TRADESMEN.—FORGED £5 NOTES.—Information has been received by the police of an extraordinary issue of £5 notes. The engraving of the note is very good, and would deceive the most experienced judges; but the water-mark is badly executed, and the note has not that crispness of feel and whiteness of colour peculiar to Bank of England notes. The three edges of the notes are cut, the other appears to have been torn, and different to the usual fray-edges of the genuine notes.

COMMERCE WITH AUSTRALIA.—The departures for the Australian colonies continue to be large, and so extensive are the shipments of merchandise, that the various docks are crowded with goods, and ships are with difficulty loaded. There are now about 130 vessels loading in London for Australia, and the rates for first-class passages are reduced to from £30 to £40.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—A spacious and lofty room, extending from the vestibule to the north-east angle, has just been completed. It is situated at the top of the building, and is to be appropriated to the letter-carriers. The letters, newspapers, and other correspondence will be, as heretofore, sorted in districts, in the lower rooms, and thence conveyed by the railway apparatus to the letter-carriers' room, where each will receive those addressed to persons residing in his walk, and which will there be sorted in the most convenient manner for delivery.

VALUE OF LAND IN THE CITY OF LONDON.—The estates committee of St. Thomas's Hospital met on Tuesday, to receive tenders for a piece of land situated at the north-west corner of Finch-lane (which is to be widened and rounded), and contains only about 400 square yards. It is let on lease for a term of eighty years; and for this small piece of land the enormous rent of £1300 per annum net has been given by the Australasian Company, with a condition to build upon it a substantial stone building. This letting, if calculated at its freehold value, at the present price of consols, would represent the extraordinary sum of rather more than £520,000 per acre.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 28th.—Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 29.—St. John the Baptist beheaded. Dr. Paley born, 1743.
 TUESDAY, 30.—Act abolishing Slavery passed, 1833.
 WEDNESDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688. Siege of St. Sebastian, 1813.
 THURSDAY, September 1.—St. Giles. Partridge Shooting begins.
 FRIDAY, 2.—Great Fire of London, 1666.
 SATURDAY, 3.—Battle of Worcester, 1651. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 3.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m 8 5	h m 9 15	h m 10 45	h m 11 25	h m 12 05	h m 12 45

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1853.

The great Review at Spithead has naturally attracted much attention to the subject of our Steam Navy. We take the opportunity of the interest thus excited to offer a few remarks upon a branch of the subject which seems to us to have been as yet but imperfectly considered.

Although the great alterations which the application of steam as the moving power to our men of war will induce, cannot all now be known, yet there are some so obvious and certain that we may venture, without the risk of falling into a great error, to allude to them. When applied to manufactures, steam, notwithstanding its greater cost than wind or water, is so completely under the power of man that it is preferred to either; and where originally used only as auxiliary to one of them, it has in the end been substituted for it. Something of this kind is taking place on board vessels; and many—as the Gravesend and Margate boats, which for a considerable time used sails as well as steam—have now entirely discarded the former. Till men became familiar with the new power they could not rely on it, and could not bring out all its advantages. It required time, and numerous successful voyages across the ocean, before the conviction became perfect—that to make sea, as to make river voyages, steam alone would be sufficient. We can easily imagine how mariners, when the compass was invented, would venture at first only to make short voyages in reliance on it; and would cross some bay, or some narrow strait, of which they well knew the coasts and the headlands, before they boldly launched into the wide ocean. When they set out on voyages that were to keep them for weeks or months out of sight of land, they had acquired confidence in their guide, from having made numerous successful short voyages almost within sight of the shore. So, after the compass was invented, it was not without sundry precautions—carrying on board ships spare masts and spare sails, and finding out contrivances to supply the place of lost rudders—that mariners thought it safe to venture far out to sea, lest the wind-moved ship should lose her masts, or be disabled, and the crew perish, as many crews have perished, from being unable to impel a dismantled hulk across the waste of waters to some hospitable haven. With a few precautions, however, sailing-ships have now for many years traversed the ocean in all directions; and every year navigation has gained in safety, security, and celerity. Steam is probably destined, by a similar process, to become the general moving power for vessels—to be at first little trusted, and at length as implicitly relied on as the wind ever was to impel fleets from one end of the earth to the other. Judging from these examples, there is no reason why the largest ships should not be sent on the longest voyages, trusting as exclusively to steam, as heretofore they were sent trusting exclusively to wind. In either case the machinery might be disabled; and in either case precautions might be taken to repair any damage; and the larger the ship the greater might be the certainty of her carrying within herself the means of ensuring her own safety and her success. Naval tactics must, therefore, in future proceed from the principle that floating batteries will be moved exclusively by steam.

This implies great changes. As long as wind is at all used for the moving power, it compels the use of a peculiar form for the hull—broad near the float line, and the keel deep sunk, with a great weight in the hold, to give the ship stability and enable her to stand up under her canvas. When wind is not to be used, and steam is wholly relied on, the form of the hull will be altered. Ships will not necessarily be built so broad and so deep as at present. Steam craft on the rivers, both of Europe and America, are already constructed much narrower and shallower than vessels moved by the wind; and they may, with forms properly adapted to steam, unimpeded by “top hamper,” be impelled with so much greater velocity than ships constructed for sailing, as to leave the latter, in competition with them, no chance whatever, under any circumstances, of success. That will compel all maritime nations to employ steam exclusively as the moving power of their floating batteries. Hitherto, it has been used in conjunction with wind, because the majority of the ocean steamers have been intended to carry goods and earn freight. The mercantile companies, or individuals who own them, study economy of navigation more than anything else; and they have continued to employ wind as well as steam, from supposing that—whether rightly or wrongly experience has not yet demonstrated—to be cheaper than having recourse to steam alone. But the mere saving of a few pounds in the cost of sending men-of-war from one place to another can be no consideration to a nation, in comparison to making them efficient batteries; and because steam is a more manageable and a more powerful agent than wind, we may confidently conclude that, by-and-by, all floating batteries will be moved solely by steam. Masts, and yards, and sails—all the graceful wings of men-of-war will disappear—and a mere staff on which to display the national flag, will alone rise above the deck.

There will no longer be any use for seamen on board men-of-war; only gunners, engineers, and officers to navigate the ship will be necessary. The ships, having neither masts nor sails, will present a much smaller surface to the marksman; and greater skill in gunnery than ever will be required. Fewer hands will be wanted to fight the ship. During an action there will be none wanted in the tops, none wanted to manage the yards and sails, or to knot dis-

abled rigging, for to reeve new halyards or braces to keep the ship manageable. There will be no masts to be shot away, tumbling down on deck, killing more of the crew than the enemy's shot—or, falling alongside, disabling guns and rendering the battery powerless for the time. There will be no sails or tarred ropes to catch fire—employing active bucket men to stop the flames. There will be only hulls almost impenetrable to shot; gunners taking their aim in security; and few or no persons exposed to be killed but the commander and his aids, who must, from the deck of the battery, direct all the movements of the gunners and the engineers. The change in the form of the ship, implied in using steam exclusively as the impelling power, will carry with it, therefore, great changes in naval warfare.

Our scientific master shipwrights ought at once to examine the problem what form of hull is best adapted to the new moving power. The present form was thought out and experimented out with a view to using the wind as the moving power, requiring tall masts and a great breadth of canvas. As yet, the form invented for sailing-ships has not been much departed from for steam-ships, and cannot be as long as sails are used at all. But the form suitable for sailing-ships is not suitable for steam-ships; the latter should be more canoe-shaped than sailing-ships, of great comparative length, and shallow, to skim over the surface of the water, rather than to plough through a depth of from twenty to thirty feet. We indicate a principle rather than work out details; but we assert with some confidence that it will be the duty of those who preside over naval affairs to consider the best form for floating batteries moved exclusively by steam, and the best means for making them safe for the gunners on board, and destructive to an enemy.

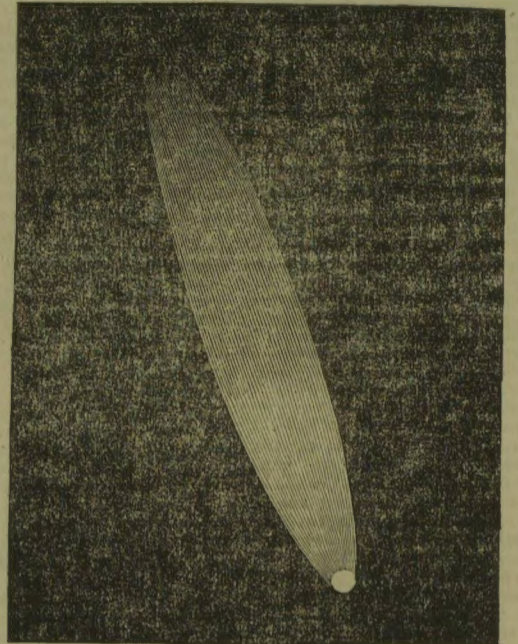
The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company bid fair to become notorious. Recent trials, the results of which has been verdicts against them of damages exceeding £7500, for the death or manslaughter of one unfortunate passenger, and the injury of several others, first brought them prominently into notice. Their own counsel, in defending their cause, admitted that the line was in a bad state, and badly managed. “They had,” he said, “purchased the line six years ago, and found that it had been originally made in an inefficient manner. The traffic upon the line was immense, and it was impossible to close it altogether.” This was condemnation enough, considering from what quarter it proceeded. Some of the witnesses entered into more minute particulars. Mr. Nasmyth, an engineer, who examined the rails after the fatal accident, found that some of the sleepers, instead of lying transversely, lay lengthwise; that some of the bolts which fastened the rails were raised an inch, and were so loose, that he could pull them out with his fingers; that many of the sleepers were decayed and split, and that the gauge could not be maintained. Upon the trial, the directors, desirous, as their counsel stated, “to stand well with the public,” admitted their liability, and to avoid unnecessary dispute and litigation, offered the large sum for which the verdict against them was eventually taken. It was to have been expected that the company, having suffered so severely from neglecting to put their rickety and rotten line into a proper condition, would have immediately taken measures to secure the safety of their passengers and the permanence of their dividends. But, unless the public is greatly misinformed, they devised a very extraordinary expedient, the object of which is to save their own pockets without the slightest regard to the limbs or the lives of their passengers. Almost immediately after the trial, they issued a ticket, which they have required all intending passengers to sign. The document, as published by our daily contemporaries, is to the following effect:—

This ticket is issued by the company, and accepted by the holder, upon the express understanding and agreement that the company are not to be in any way held responsible to the holder, or his representatives, for the consequences of any accident, however caused, which may happen to the holder while travelling in any of the company's vehicles, or being at any of the company's stations. It must be exhibited to the company's officers whenever required; and any person using it, other than the person named herein, will be liable to the same penalties as a passenger who does not pay his fare.

Anything so preposterous and so impudent as this was never before attempted. The Directors forget that a contract cannot be a contract unless there be two parties to it. Such a document is mere waste paper. It will not free the Company from an atom of responsibility to any bruised or maimed wayfarers upon their scandalous railway, or to the representative of any person or persons who may hereafter lose their lives in consequence of the badness of the rails and machinery, or the neglect and incompetence of the officials. Judges and juries will alike scout such a document out of court—if it ever be brought before them—and teach the Company, as far as heavy damages and expenses can go, that a pretended contract which a person may have been coerced into signing, is worthless in every respect. It will be in vain for them to urge that no coercion has been employed; for, having a monopoly of the means of conveyance, and refusing to take passengers except upon such a condition, they will, to all intents and purposes, coerce the traveller, or force him to stay at home to the neglect or perhaps to the ruin of his affairs. The stupid ignorance of the attempt is on a par with its impudence. It is an affront and an insult to be asked to sign such a document; and that it should be issued by gentlemen claiming to be men of business is not the least marvellous part in the strange history of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. It is to be hoped, now public attention has been excited to their misdoings, that they will have the decency and the common sense to withdraw it altogether. If they do not, they may be assured the next time a serious or a fatal accident occurs upon their line, that the ticket, on which they so much rely to screen them from penalty, will be brought forward as an aggravation of their offence. They will find it a wiser and a cheaper policy to put their line into effective working order. They may escape bloodshed and manslaughter, as well as penalty, by proper management of their property; but they will assuredly escape neither the one nor the other, by reliance upon such a one-sided contract as they have attempted to force upon the public.

THE COMET.

The Comet which has attracted public attention during the past week was discovered on the 10th of June, in the constellation Leo Minor, by Mr. Klinkerfues, of the Observatory at Göttingen, and has been under telescopic observation since that time at most of the astronomical establishments of Europe. Until within the last fortnight it was not visible without the telescope, but it has since grown very conspicuous to the naked eye, and has thrown out a tail several degrees in length. On the 20th of the present month, when the annexed Sketch was made, the nucleus was round and as bright as stars of the second magnitude; the tail emanated directly from the nucleus, and resembled a thin smoke. At this time the actual distance of the Comet from the Earth was 195,000,000 miles; the real diameter of the bright central part not less than that of the Moon. It was situated about 5° below ϵ in the hind foot of Ursa Major, in the direction of the star β Leonis.



The Comet will arrive at perihelion, or its least distance from the Sun (29,000,000 miles), at four o'clock on the morning of Friday next (September 2), and will be nearest to the Earth on the Monday following—though separated from us by 68,000,000 miles. It will cross the Ecliptic, or the plane of the Earth's orbit at the descending node, on September 3; in the 20th deg. of Virgo, as seen from the Earth, or the 21st deg. of Aquarius, as referred to the Sun. Its orbit is inclined to our own about 61½ deg.; the motion therein being direct, or according to the order of the Zodiacal signs.

The greatest brilliancy will take place at the time of crossing the Earth's path, on September 3rd, about which date the Comet sets with the Sun. Its subsequent course is towards the south, which will prevent its being again seen in these latitudes, but in the southern hemisphere, it will continue in view for some time longer. The elements of this body bear no resemblance to those of any other Comet that has previously appeared, and the calculations of astronomers have already proved that its period of revolution about the Sun must be reckoned by hundreds, if not by thousands, of years. It is scarcely necessary to add that the present Comet is quite a different body from the famous one of 1264 and 1556, whose return is expected about the year 1858.

THE COURT.

The Court leaves Osborne this day (Saturday) *en route* for Dublin, in which city her Majesty has determined to make a *sojourn* of six days.

The celebration of the Prince Consort's birthday, and the reception of the new American Minister at this Court, Mr. Buchanan, have been the leading events in Court life during the past week. The birthday fête took place on Saturday, when the labourers and workmen employed at Osborne; the seamen, marines, and boys of the Royal yachts; the non-commissioned officers and men of the detachment of the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers; the Trinity-house men and the Coast Guard stationed at East Cowes; to the number of about 500 persons, participated in the Royal hospitality. At three o'clock, dinner having been placed on the tables near the house, her Majesty and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the whole of the Royal children, Count Alexander Mensdorff and the Earl of Aberdeen, and attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, took their stations on the lawn, to witness the party invited pass by in procession to the dinner-tables, preceded by the bands of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the Royal Marines. Her Majesty and the Royal party then entered the tents, and passed between the tables; shortly after which (grace having been said by Mr. Toward, her Majesty's chaplain) the dinner commenced. After dinner, the usual loyal toasts having been proposed, dancing and rustic games were carried on with great spirit, and witnessed from the Royal marquee by her Majesty and the Royal family. About seven o'clock the Queen retired, the bands playing “God save the Queen,” and shortly afterwards the party dispersed.

On Sunday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princess Alice, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, went to Whippingham parish church. The Rev. George Protheroe performed the service.

On Monday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Count Alexander Mensdorff, and attended by Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, drove to Ventnor. The Earl of Aberdeen left Osborne to-day, and the Earl of Clarendon and Sir Charles Lyell arrived on a visit to her Majesty.

On Tuesday, Mr. R. Ingersoll and Mr. Buchanan arrived from London, at two o'clock, and had audiences of her Majesty. The Earl of Clarendon had also an audience. Mr. R. Ingersoll delivered his letters of recall as United States Minister; and Mr. Buchanan was presented by the Earl of Clarendon, on his appointment to succeed Mr. Ingersoll.

On Wednesday her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with Count Alexander Mensdorff, drove over to Blackgang Chine. Viscount Hardinge has arrived, on a visit to her Majesty.

The Hon. Beatrice Byng has succeeded the Hon. Mary Seymour as Maid of Honour in Waiting; and the Hon. Colonel Grey has succeeded Colonel Bouverie as Equerry to her Majesty. The Hon. A. Gordon has succeeded the Hon. Dudley de Ros as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, have arrived at Drumlairig Castle, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Sir George Couper and Lady Augusta Bruce, arrived at Edinburgh shortly before four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, en route for Aberfeldie Castle.

The Prince Richard Metternich, who, as one of the Imperial Chamberlains of the Emperor of Austria, attended the Archduchess Marie Henrietta from Vienna to Brussels, comes to London after the marriage festivities; having been appointed Secretary to the Mission of the Austrian Ambassador.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Melbourne, Derbyshire.

Lord and Lady John Russell and family have left town for Roseneath, Dumbartonshire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone are on a tour in Scotland.

The Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementina Villiers have left Berkeley-square for Germany, en route for Vienna, to visit the Prince and Princess Nicholas Esterhazy.

PRINCE ALBERT'S BIRTHDAY.—OLD ENGLISH SPORTS.

PRINCE ALBERT'S Birth-day is generally observed, as it was last week by her Majesty at the Isle of Wight, with a revival of old English games and sports; and, from encouraging the same sort of national pastimes in Scotland, it would appear that our gracious Sovereign has a predilection for these curious and interesting pastimes in which our forefathers delighted. As her subjects evidently enjoy the same pleasure in them, and very few are acquainted with their number and various character, the following list, from a quaint publication of the time of James I., viz. 1611, may be worth notice, and lead, perhaps, to some additions in the modern fêtes:—

Man, I dare challenge thee to throw the Sledge;
To Jump or Leape over ditch or hedge;
To Wrestle, play at Stoolball, or to Runne;
To Pitch the Barre, or to Shoot off a Gunne;
To play at Loggets, Nine Holes, or Ten Pinnes;
To try it out at Foot-ball by the Shinnies;
At Tick-tackle, Irish Noddie, Maw, and Ruffe;
At Hot-cockles, Leap-frog, or Blind-man-buffe;
To drink halfe-pots, or deale at the whole can;
To play at Base, or Pen and ynkehorne Sir Jhan;
To daunce the Morris, play at Barley-breake;
At all employes a man can thinke or speake;
At Shove-groate, Venter-poynt, or Crosse and Pile;
At Beshrew Him that's Last at Yonder Style;
At Leaping o'er a Midsummer Bon-fire;
Or at the Drawing Dan out of the Myer;
At any of those, or all these, presently,
Wagge but your finger, I am for you, I!

Here are thirty challenges—Independently of the racing in sacks, grinning through a horse-collar, climbing the greased pole, and other familiar rustic revels—some of which might vary and enliven the Royal amusements at Osborne, Balmoral, and Holland-park.

MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The detailed programme has just appeared. The meeting will be commenced with Divine service in the ancient cathedral, on Tuesday morning; and the Rev. B. Saunders Claxson, D.D., will preach the sermon. In the course of the service will be introduced Handel's overture, "Esther;" Tallis's Pieces and Responses, Handel's Dettingen Te Deum, Dr Elvey's Festival Anthem (first time of performance), and Aitwood's Coronation Anthem, ("I was Glad.") It is also announced that a cathedral service will be performed in the choir, on the four mornings of the festival, at eight o'clock, by the members of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, accompanied by the organ. On Wednesday, Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be given; the principal singers being M^{rs}. Castellani, M^{rs}. Lockey (Miss M. Williams), Miss Dolby, M^{rs}. Weiss, M^{rs}. Clara Novello, Signor Gardoni, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formès. On Thursday morning, the first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," Mendelssohn's unfinished oratorio "Christus," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," will be performed. The final morning programme will be the immortal oratorio of Handel, "The Messiah." The three evening concerts will take place in the Shire Hall. Mendelssohn's Symphony in A minor, the overture and music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Athalie" march, Beethoven's Symphony in F; Weber's "D r Freyschütz" overture, and Herold's "Zampa;" selection from Mr. Frank Mori's "Fridolin;" Mendelssohn's "Lovely" finale; a violin solo, by Blagrove; and divers vocal gleamings by Mozart, Flotow, Donizetti, Rossini, Balfe, Niedermeyer, M^{rs}. A'Beckett, W. L. Phillips, E. J. Loder, Macfarren, Spohr, Gordiniani, Pacini, Schubert, Ricci, Giardini, Cagnoni, Glück, J. L. Hatton, Rossi, &c., are included in the interesting schemes. Mr. G. Townshend Smith, of Hereford, will be the organist; Mr. Done, of Worcester, the pianoforte accompanist; and Mr. Amott, of Gloucester, the conductor. The chorus will number 60 trebles, 44 altos, 48 tenors, and 60 basses, and the orchestra nearly 80 players, including Blagrove as leader, Willey, Cooper, Cusins, Dando, Anderson, E. Chipp, Mori, H. Chipp, Hill, Trist, Chipp, Lucas, Howell, Pratten, Rowland, Severn, Winsor, Carl, Nicholson, F. Pratten, Williams, Baumann, Larkin, C. E., and T. Harper, Irwin, Cioffi, Prosper, Chipp, &c. The meeting will be on the 18th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September.

BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—The interior of St. George's Hall has been decorated for the Meeting, which takes place next week—beginning on the Wednesday, and ending on Friday. The orchestra had a rehearsal, in London, last Monday, under Costa's direction. The Archbishop of York and M^{rs}. Musgrave, the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Harewood and a large party, and Lady Mountgarret, will be present. There will be a rare assemblage of musical talent, and the programmes have been judiciously made up for the morning and evening performances. Costa has a magnificent orchestra under his command. M^{rs}. Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, M^{rs}. Sunderland, M^{rs}. Castellani, M^{rs}. Lockey, Gardoni, M^{rs}. Reeves, Lockey, Weiss, Tagliafico, Herr Formès, &c., are the principal singers. The Chorus will be selected from the famed Yorkshire and Lancashire singers. Mendelssohn's "Paul," and the Music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream," Handel's "Messiah," his MS. Credo, his "Lovely" finale, Costa's "Baptismal Anthem," portions of Haydn's "Creation," and Handel's "Israel in Egypt," Mendelssohn's "Symphony in A Minor," Beethoven's "Leonora" overture, Mozart's "Jupiter Symphony," Auber's "Masaniello" overture, Weber's "Der Freyschütz," Rossini's "William Tell," Herold's "Zampa," a new March by Mr. W. T. Best, a violin solo by Molière's pupil, J. F. Carradus, are prominent items in the programmes. An engraving of the new Hall will appear in the Number week of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

GREAT CONCERT ORGAN.—This large instrument contains 55 stops and upwards of 3000 pipes. It will be the finest organ possessed by Scotland; and particular care has been bestowed by Gray and Davidson, the builders, under the able advice of Mr. Henry Smart, in the construction, to render it efficient for its purpose as a concert organ; that is, not only adapted to sustain a large body of voices in choral displays, but also to show off the best attributes of the most accomplished executant. The key-boards are remarkable for the unusually large compass, each manual having a range of five complete octaves, or 61 notes, extending from C C to G in alt, thus enabling players to perform the most intricate orchestral music without mutilation or distortion. The pedal clavier has a compass of two octaves and a third, capable of connection at will with all or any of the manuals, and commanding an independent organ of its own. There are six comparative pedals, for producing varied combinations of the great organ stops, and two for the swell stops. Mr. Barber's pneumatic lever has been resorted to, in order to render the touch much lighter for the organist. There are other important characters in the mechanism to acquire the facility of delicate and varied combinations.

LORD SALTOUN.—The death of this gallant nobleman and soldier is referred to elsewhere, but it would be an act of injustice to such a warm and generous patron of musical art as the deceased General, not to acknowledge here the great services he rendered during his lifetime to music and musicians. He was President of the Madrigal Society and of the Melodists Club, and Chairman of the Musical Union.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES.—After a most profitable sojourn in California, Miss Hayes went to Valparaiso, and was to give her first concert early in July. Miss Hayes will make an extensive tour in South America, prior to her return to this country.

MADAME FIORENTINI.—This accomplished vocalist has departed for the United States, on a professional tour.

COMPLIMENT TO AN ENGLISH MUSICIAN.—The direction of the grand concerts of the Gewandhaus, presided over by Mendelssohn up to the time of his death, has been offered to Mr. Sterndale Bennett. These concerts are considered the most famous in Germany.

MISS GLYN has been gathering fresh laurels at the Theatre Royal Manchester, by her splendid impersonations of *Constance*, in "King John;" *Hermione*, in the "Winter's Tale;" *Queen Katherine*, in "Henry VIII.;" and *Julia*, in "The Hunchback;" which have attracted overflowing audiences.

ANOTHER ROYAL RESIDENCE.—We understand that his Royal Highness Prince Albert is negotiating for the purchase or rental of a magnificent building, the property of Mr. Child, the banker. It is situated on an eminence between St. John's-wood and Highgate, surrounded with luxuriant woodland, meadow, pasture, and arable land, and commands extensive views of the beautiful scenery in and about the metropolis. It is intended, we believe, as an occasional residence or "nursery" for the Royal children.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

The general half-yearly meetings of proprietors are now taking place; and, from the published accounts, we have selected the following:—

GREAT NORTHERN.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held in the London Tavern; Mr. E. Denison, M.P., chairman of the board of directors, presiding; who, on moving the adoption of the report, said the directors had been compelled, during the past six months, to lay out more money, in connexion with several departments, than perhaps some of them had anticipated. With respect to the revenue, the receipts of the past half-year, he had no hesitation in saying, he considered most satisfactory; and for this reason—they exceeded, in the aggregate, the sum which was received in the latter half of 1852. They would find, from the statement of accounts in their hands, that the receipts of the last six months amounted to £368,766 as compared with £348,943 in the latter half of 1852—showing an increase of about £20,000. In short, their receipts were most satisfactory; and, although the working charges had increased in the last half-year, yet they had equally increased upon other railways—owing, in the first place, to the bad weather of last winter; in the second place, to the augmented price of materials of all descriptions; and, in the third place, to the increase of wages. The dividend proposed was at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum. With respect to vacancies in the direction, the directors had no wish to make it a close corporation; and therefore recommended that, prior to the next meeting, one director should certainly retire, and not present himself for re-election.

YORK AND NORTH-MIDLAND.—The report of the directors states that the sum of £37,743 7s. 4d. has been expended on capital account during the past half-year upon the lines of this company, and £981 0s. 11d. on those of the Hull and Selby and the Hull station and branches. It has again been found necessary to expend a large sum in addition to the rolling stock. The general result of the traffic for the half-year cannot but be gratifying to the proprietors. The net revenue, after deducting working expenses, leaves a balance of profit of £112,791 19s. 4d., to which must be added the balance of £4921 12s. 1d., brought from last half-year's account. After deducting from this amount the preferential charges of rent of the Hull and Selby Railway (£33,000), and interest on debentures and guaranteed shares, &c. (£58,077 19s. 7d.), the sum of £26,635 11s. 10d. will remain available for dividend on the ordinary stock. The directors recommend that a dividend should be declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent per annum, which will leave a balance of £2465 3s. 1d. to be carried to the credit of the current half-year.

MIDLAND.—The general half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, at Derby. Mr. J. Ellis, the chairman of the directors, presided. The report stated that the balance available for dividend was £173,406; and the directors recommended dividends, payable on the 1st of September, as follows:—£1 12s. 6d. upon each £100 Midland consolidated stock; 18s. 9d. upon each £100 Birmingham and Derby consolidated stock; £3 upon each £100 consolidated preferential stock; £1 10s. upon each Erewash Valley share; and 2s. 3d. upon each share of £16 13s. 4d., being 4½ per cent upon £5 per share paid up; leaving a balance of £2084 to be carried to the next account. The report having been adopted, the meeting was then made special, in order to determine upon the mode of creating the new capital for the construction of the Leicester and Hitchin Railway. The chairman, in introducing this subject, again enlarged upon the advantage which this line would bring to the company. Their engineer, Mr. Liddell, had estimated that it would cost to construct £900,000, which the directors proposed to raise as follows:—To take powers for the creation of 135,000 £5 shares, which would yield £675,000, and to borrow the remaining £225,000. They proposed that the new stock should be issued in October next, that it should bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. (preferential), that it should be offered to the present holders at the rate of one share for every £100 stock; and that the first call of 30s. should be made on the 24th of October next, a further call of 30s. on the 24th of April, 1854, and the last call of £2 on the 30th of October, 1854. The motion was agreed to.

YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK.—The half-yearly report of this company states that, in pursuance of resolutions passed at special meetings on the 2nd of November, 1852, and the 18th of February, 1853, the directors have taken steps for amalgamating with the York and North Midland, and the Leeds Northern Railway Companies, upon the terms then approved of, and pending the final completion of the amalgamation under the authority of Act of Parliament, to unite the management and revenue of the three lines, and to conduct the whole as one concern. There is a balance to the credit of revenues of £37,509 11s. 1d. on the separate account, and of £113 68s. 15s. on the joint account; which, with a balance of £12,480 6s. 8d. brought forward, makes a total of £213,976 12s. 9d. From this has to be deducted £116,128 12s. 5d.; the amount of the interest, guaranteed dividends, and rents, and £2332 19s. 4d., the final instalment of the sum ordered to be written off two years ago, leaving a divisible balance of £95,515 1s., which will be sufficient for a dividend at the rate of three per cent per annum, and leave £3798 12s. 1d. to be carried forward to the next half-year's account.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern; D. Waddington, Esq., M.P., in the chair; and a dividend of 5s. per share, declared. In the course of the proceedings, the chairman stated that the average receipts were now exceeding those of the previous year by £21 0 per week, and there could be no doubt there would be an increase on the dividend at the next half-yearly meeting.

HULL AND SELBY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the Hull and Selby Railway Company was held at the new railway station, Paragon-street, Richard Tottle, Esq., chairman of the company, presiding. A dividend was declared of £2 9s. on each of the whole or £50 shares, and £1 4s. 6d. upon each of the half or £25 shares.

LANCASTER AND CARLISLE.—The statement of the traffic account on the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway, for the half year ending 31st July, has just been made up, from which it appears the receipts (including the balance brought forward from last half year) have been £140,954, the disbursements £55,581: leaving a balance of £85,373.

NEWCASTLE AND CARLISLE.—The directors have just declared an intermediate dividend of £2 per £100 share.

MANCHESTER, SHEFFIELD, AND LINCOLNSHIRE.—The half-yearly report of the directors states that the expenditure on capital account for the half-year ending the 30th June last amounts to £92,872 4s. 6d. The ordinary expenditure under the head of stations is increased by the sum of £23,090 14s. 9d. paid in settlement of a long-pending claim, made by the contractors for the stations in Lincolnshire, and which sum has been awarded to them by the arbitrator to whom the question was referred.

BOSTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.—On Saturday last the bill for formation of this railway received the Royal assent. The work will be proceeded with forthwith.

BRISTOL AND EXETER.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at Bristol; Mr. J. W. Buller in the chair; when a dividend, at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, was declared.

EAST KENT.—The first general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern; the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington in the chair. The report of the directors having been read, the Chairman moved its adoption. He congratulated the meeting on the passing of the Act which authorised a line of railway to be made from Strood to Canterbury. The expense of obtaining the Act was of course very considerable. The line, as they were aware, would pass through a very important district between Rochester and Chatham, shortening the distance between Margate, Ramsgate, and Canterbury 20 miles. The Act gave them power to use the station of the South-Eastern Company at Strood, and also at Canterbury.

BRISTOL AND SOUTH WALES JUNCTION.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held on Saturday last, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Mr. Bates, one of the directors, occupied the chair; and stated that, as the necessary measures were in progress for the abandonment of the undertaking, and winding-up the company, no report would be presented, nor any business entered upon. The accounts which were laid upon the table showed the total receipts to have been £38,738 17s. 5d.; the general expenditure, £38,056 2s. 4d., including the expenses of the present half-year, £102 7s. 10d.; leaving a balance in hand of £670 15s. 1d. The proceedings then terminated.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.—In March last, a very serious accident occurred on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, at Dixon-fold, when a Mr. Carati, a Greek merchant, carrying on business at Glasgow, was killed. An action was brought at the Liverpool assizes, last week, for damages; but the defendants having made offers to the plaintiff, which were accepted, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, damages £3000, which were apportioned by the jury, 1s. for the deceased's father and mother, one quarter to the widow, and the rest to the children. There were five other actions against the same company, arising out of the same accident. In *Fiton v. the Company*, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff, damages £2000. In *Pugh v. the Same*, damages £1000. In *Saffiano and Uvor, damages* £1000. In *Kay v. the Same*, damages £1050. Being a total of damages against the defendants of £7800.—Another case at the same assizes, *Ford v. the Midland Company*—was also settled, £500 damages having been agreed to be taken by the plaintiff. At the close of the trials, Mr. Justice Erie remarked, that he thought the damages now paid would be a matter to quiet the public mind with respect to proper care being taken to avoid accidents. A great desire had been manifested to make railway directors felons, by prosecuting them for manslaughter in cases of deaths from railway accidents; it had, however, always been found that civil actions would secure proper care.

THE LOSS OF THE "MAHOMMED SHAH."

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I forward to you a copy of a letter, written by my brother, Mr. Oswald Curtis, on the day after landing at Hobart Town, giving an account of the loss of the *Mahommed Shah*.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, J. LEWELYN CURTIS.

9, Aldermanbury, 24th August, 1853.

Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, 6th May, 1853. You will be surprised to read Hobart Town in place of Nelson. We arrived here safe and well last night, and are glad enough to be on land anywhere, at the narrow escape of which I have to tell you. We had fine weather and a pleasant voyage till the 18th April, on which day, between four and five in the morning, we were awakened by an alarm of fire. We dressed hastily, and on coming out into the cabin found the second cabin and steerage passengers rushing up from between decks, and clouds of smoke coming up the hatchway. As soon as they were all out, the powder-magazine was got up with some difficulty, owing to the smoke, the hatches battened down to prevent the fire from getting vent as long as possible, and the boats cleared for lowering at a moment's notice. The vessel's head was turned towards the nearest land, which was about St. George's Sound, on the south-west coast of Australia—a distance of about 650 miles nearly direct north.

The fire continued to gain ground gradually throughout the day, which was spent in fitting out the boats, and drawing lots for choice of the four—crew and passengers having an equal chance. I cared little which boat we went in; as I was satisfied that not one of them would live in such a sea as was running, and that our only chance lay in smothering the fire till we could run to land or fall in with a ship. One attempt was made, in the first instance, by the captain and carpenter to get down into the fore-hold, in which the fire originated, with a hose, but they were obliged to retreat immediately, and came up spitting blood.

The fore-cabin deck and the hatches were kept constantly wet through the day and night; all hands, of course, prepared to take to the boats at a moment's notice. The decks being made of teak, and of great thickness, was greatly in our favour, and gave us hopes that the flames might be kept down till we ran to shore. In the meantime, the part of the deck over the fire got gradually hot, the water dried up almost as soon as it was pumped on, and the pitch in the seams got soft.

About four o'clock in the afternoon of the second day (Tuesday, the 19th) there was a cry of "Sail, ho!" from the look-out at the mast-head; but the vessel was at too great a distance for us to attract her attention, or to come up with her. Not ten minutes afterwards, however, "Sail, ho!" again from the mast-head enlivened us once more. We hoisted a flag of distress, fired guns, and took a course to cut her off if possible, and had soon the satisfaction to see her bearing down upon us. She proved to be the *Ellen*, of London, bound for this port with a cargo of sugar from the Mauritius. The master (Captain Paddon) at once consented to take us all on board. We passengers were immediately taken off in three trips of our whale-boat, without accident, although it was dark, the sea very heavy, and both ships knocking about very much. We brought off our gold in a box, and also a little clean linen. The crew remained on board the *Mahommed Shah* till four o'clock next morning, when they came off in a hurry in three boats, the foremast having sunk five feet (the part below decks having burnt away), and expected to fall every minute. As soon as day broke, Captain Minter and four volunteers made an attempt to board the barque again, to see if anything could be done with her, and if not, to bring off water and provisions, with which the *Ellen*, a brig of 170 tons, was not provided for so large a number, her complement being twelve men in all, and one passenger, and we numbering 62. The boat was, however, unable to fetch the *Mahommed*, and we were obliged to abandon her in latitude 40° south, and longitude 118° east. After a run of sixteen days on decidedly short commons, both of water and provisions, and without once taking off our clothes, or getting a good night's rest, we were glad enough to get on shore; and as the post goes out this afternoon, I am not able to write much, but will write again by the next, more at length, particularly as to business matters. I believe both you and ourselves are fully insured, but nearly all the second cabin and steerage passengers have lost everything—there will be a vessel to New Zealand in a week or two, by which we shall no doubt take a passage—we saved our deeds for the land, and our letters of introduction. Mr. Jeffries and ourselves have joined in doing something for all the destitute passengers and officers of the barque. The governor is going to charter a vessel to take them on. Of the generosity and kindness of Captain Paddon, too much cannot be said. He put himself and crew on equal allowance with ourselves, and shared his clothes among those who were in need of them. The Halls, Jeffries, and we have put up at an excellent boarding house, terms two guineas a week each, which is very moderate, considering the price of things here—fresh better 3s. a lb., and every thing at the same rate.

THE CALAMITY AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.—A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening at the Crystal Tower Tavern, Norwood, to originate a subscription for the bereaved widows and orphans of the men who perished by the late fatal accident. The attendance consisted chiefly of workmen. The chair was occupied by Mr. Nunn. Mr. W. S. Northouse said that the working-classes were the best protectors of their own interests, if they would only stand together. There were 2000 workmen connected with the Crystal Palace; and if they would each abridge themselves of a pint of ale a week, they might raise a fund of £500 a year for the relief of widows and orphans (Cheers). Messrs. Fox and Co. had most honourably given a weekly allowance to the widows and families of the sufferers (Cheers). He moved a series of resolutions, expressive of the sympathy of the meeting, and declaring that a subscription should be opened for the widows and families of the sufferers. He suggested that the funds should be ultimately paid into the hands of Messrs. Fox and Henderson as treasurers. The resolution was carried.

SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—POULTRY SHOW.—On Tuesday the grand annual poultry show took place at these gardens, and was one of a very interesting character. The show was open to all competitors, and included every variety of breed. The specimens exhibited of the Aylesbury ducks attracted much attention, and the golden and silver Polands were greatly admired.

THE COSMOS INSTITUTE.—The "Great Globe," in Leicester-square, is about to form the nucleus of an institution under the above name, patronised by the Bishop of St. David's, Von Humboldt, Sir Francis Beaufort, Mr. Layard, M.P., and a number of other men distinguished for their acquirements and their interest in the intellectual advancement of the people. The president is Lord Stanley, M.P. It is proposed to maintain the large Model of the Earth, and to surround it with large rooms and galleries, in which shall be arranged the characteristic costumes and productions of every nation and tribe in the world—in other words, to establish a Museum of Mankind. Lectures and demonstrations will be given in physical geography; upon man, in relation to the world he inhabits; and upon matters of general geographical, hydrographical, and ethnological interest; large meeting-rooms, and apartments for persons connected with the scientific, artistic, and literary societies, whose pursuits are in unison with the special object of the Cosmos Institute, will also be erected.

THE FUNERAL CAR OF THE LATE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, at Marlborough-house, has, during the past five weeks, been seen by upwards of 50,000 persons, admitted by free tickets. The visitors in each week have been most numerous on Mondays, when they have averaged 3500, showing how largely has been appreciated the permission granted by the authorities to the public to inspect this splendid memorial of the Great Duke. A few years since, such an object of curiosity would have been made the costly sight of a show-house; whereas, by the present regulation, it is free and accessible to all classes of the people. The tickets of admission may be obtained of Messrs. Banting and Son, 27, St. James's-street; and the Car may be seen on any week day, except Friday.

ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.—On Thursday a quarterly court of the governors of this useful charity was held at the Hospital, Bloomsbury-square. The report stated that the institution had already relieved 14,000 cripples; that 700 were at present under treatment; and that, from want of accommodation, the committee have to deny the benefits of the charity to about 300. To remedy this evil it is proposed to obtain a larger building.

ELECTION AFFAIRS.—Lord Robert Gascoyne Cecil was, on Monday, elected member, without opposition, for *Stamford*, in place of the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, who retires from public life.—At *Clitheroe*, Mr. Starkie and Mr. Peel competed for the place of Mr. Aspinall, unseated for treating, &c.; Mr. Starkie obtained 216, and Mr. Peel 205, votes: majority, 9.—In *Cork* city, the Liberal candidate, Mr. Beamish obtained 1183 votes. To Colonel Chatterton's 1003; gaining by 180 votes.—In *Dungaree*, Mr. Gregory, late member for Dublin, opposes Mr. Maguire; Mr. O'Flaherty and Captain Brabazon having retired.—No opposition is expected to Mr. E. P. Shirley in *South Warwickshire*, to supply the place of Lord Brooke, now Earl of Warwick.

BANQUET TO LORD PALMERSTON.—Lord and Lady Palmerston, being on a visit to Melbourne, near Derby, the Liberals of Derby have had a meeting, and determined upon inviting his Lordship to a public banquet, to be held in that town.

THE PEACE SOCIETY.—The assembly of the friends of universal peace is now fixed for the 12th and 13th of October, at Edinburgh, and a very large attendance is expected from both the Old and the New Worlds.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. SMITH, OF RYE.—Last week the friends of Mr. J. Smith dined together at Rye, and presented that gentleman with a tribute of their respect for his private worth and attention to local interests; about 350 persons were present. The testimonial consisted of a handsome silver salver, a soup tureen, and four side dishes, weighing 500 ounces.

On the 21st inst., at Frognaal, near Hampstead, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Augustus Balls, Esq., the last surviving son of the late John Balls, of Oxford-street and Kilburn Pri-
aged 33.